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Chesterfield County

Economic and Social



ISOM TEAL
A. L. CAMPBELL
CLAUDE A. SHERRILL

University of South Carolina
Pageland Board of Trade
June 1922

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CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Economic and Social



ISOM TEAL
A. L. CAMPBELL
CLAUDE A. SHERRILL

A Laboratory Study in the Department of Rural Social Science
of the University of South Carolina,

JUNE 1922

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We are indebted to Mr. Roy L. Hurst and Mr. James E. Millard for preparing "A Brief History of Chesterfield County;" to Mr. Charles L. Hunley for the articles on "Chesterfield County Highways," "Chesterfield County Fair," and the "Organization of Poultry Raisers;" to Mr. Paul H. Hearn for the account of the "Town of Chesterfield;" to Mr. J. D. Sexton for the article on "Fruit Growing;" and to Mr. C. M. Tucker and Dr. J. D. Colson for the write-up on "Pageland."

Mr. J. N. McBride, Development Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, generously contributed two pictures of peach orchards near McBee. The Pageland Board of Trade furnished a picture of the Pageland High School building. Mr. William Godfrey supplied us with some valuable historical data.

The expense of publishing and distributing this bulletin was borne by our advertisers, the University of South Carolina, the Pageland Board of Trade, and three individual contributors, Dr. J. T. Ladd, Mr. Henry Wannamaker, and Dr. F. S. Blair.

To Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Social Science at the University of South Carolina, should go the credit for having this work undertaken. Its completion was also due to his efforts, both of a supervisory nature and in supplementary writing.

Quite a number of public-spirited citizens of the county made suggestions that proved helpful, as well as cooperating in other ways. We wish to express our appreciation to all those rendering assistance.

ISOM TEAL.

A. L. CAMPBELL.

CLAUDE A. SHERRILL.

University of South Carolina,
May 22, 1922.

FOREWORD

WILSON GEE

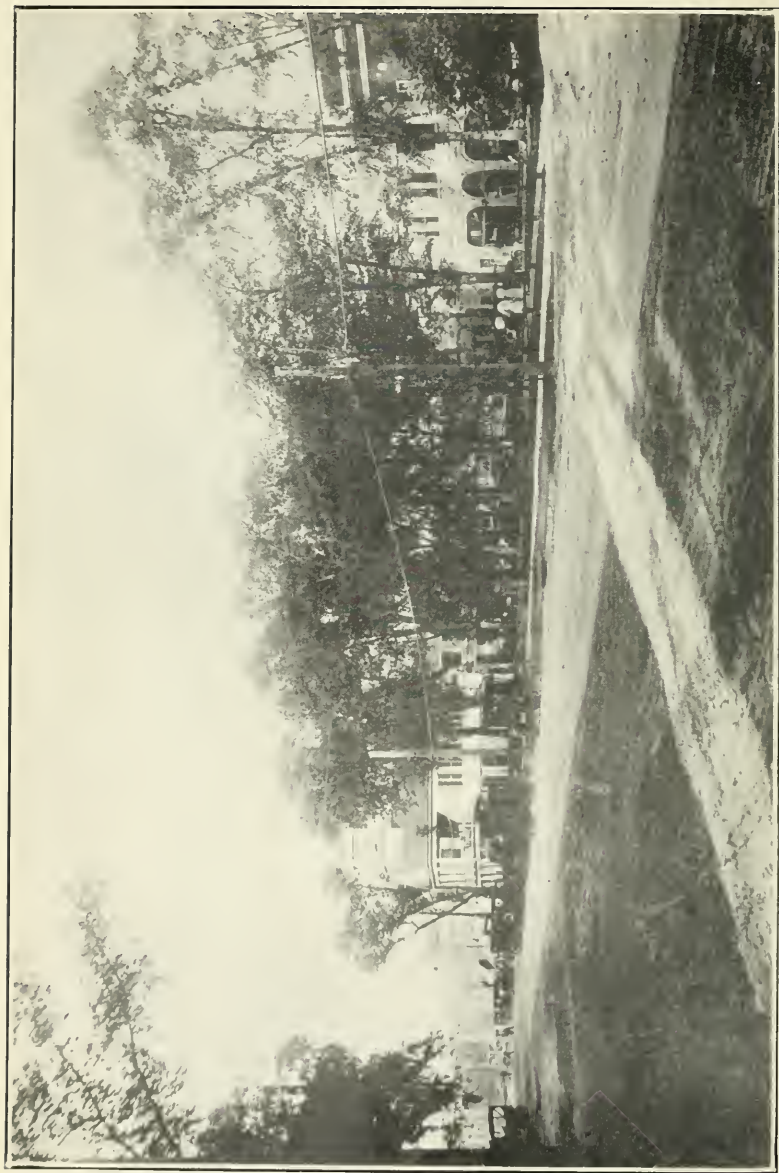
Professor of Rural Social Science,
University of South Carolina

A knowledge of mathematics is necessary to an intelligent application of the laws of the science. We live amid an environment governed by the natural laws of physics, chemistry and biology. Had not some more thoughtful and energetic than the most of us are applied themselves to a study and mastery of these laws and their practical utility, we should have been living yet as primitive man did, more or less completely dependent upon the vicissitudes of a changing environment, and without the comforts of homes, electric lights, telephones, railroads, automobiles, radio phones, and numerous other material things making up a great part of the civilization of today.

The same principles apply to the life of a county. For that county to progress as it really should, some more interested, enterprising and thoughtful along these lines than are the most of us, must spend their time balancing the resources against the liabilities and telling us just where a particular county stands among the sisterhood of counties.

The following study made by Messrs. Isom Teal, A. L. Campbell, and Claude A. Sherrill, students in the University of South Carolina and native sons of Chesterfield County, has been undertaken with just such a motive in view that it would at least be the fault of the citizen of that county if he did not know the much about Chesterfield and its people that is included within these covers. This bulletin on Chesterfield County is the fourth in a series designed eventually to cover the entire State. It is dedicated to the citizenship of Chesterfield County in the hope that the inspiration from a worthy past will beget a nobler future.

University of South Carolina,
May 22, 1922.



A STREET SCENE IN CHERAW.

I.
A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHESTERFIELD
COUNTY

JAMES E. MILLARD.

ROY L. HURST.

There are no records of any white settlement in what is now known as Chesterfield County prior to the year 1730. Up to this time this territory, which had been made the upper part of Craven county in 1682, was an unexplored wilderness, inhabited by certain tribes of Indians, principally the Saraws (Cheraws) and Kadapaws, who had been subjected by, and made a part of the Catawbias when they moved south about 1650.

Desiring to open up this territory and promote the growth of the Province, the British Government in 1731 ordered the township of Queensborough to be marked out, and offered various kinds of bounties to induce speedy settlement. This township was located just above the junction of the Great and the Little Pee Dee Rivers, and extended up the west bank of the former to embrace the eastern part of the present Chesterfield County.

The royal bounties soon attracted the attention of a colony of Welsh Baptists in Newcastle County, Delaware, who had come over from Wales to Penepee, Pennsylvania, in 1701, and moved from thence to new lands in Delaware about 1703.

The first of these came to the Pee Dee in 1736, and after obtaining a large grant of land extending from below Mars Bluff up the river to the fork of the Yadkin and Rocky Rivers, began to make permanent settlements. By the end of 1737 practically the whole colony had arrived.

The British Government continued its liberal policy, and by 1743 the number of settlers had been greatly increased, most of them still of the Welsh stock. The settlements were pushed slowly but steadily up the river, in spite of the hardships and dangers which these sturdy pioneers had to face.

Soon other settlers of English, Scotch, and Irish stock began to move up the river from the coastal regions, and a new element was added to the population. This influx of people continued steadily until the opening years of the Revolution, some coming up from the lower parts of the State, and others moving down from Virginia.

From these first families of Welsh, English, Irish, and Scotch peoples, who were simple, sturdy, sober, and pious to a marked degree, have descended most of the present families in this county. These different elements gradually intermingled in later years, so that each has now to a large extent lost its national characteristics, but nearly all the family names of today can be easily traced back to these worthy forbears.

With increased population and better organization came steady growth in progress and prosperity. Slavery was introduced, Thomas Ellerby being the first slave-holder of whom there is any record, and continued to be one of the great sources of wealth until the Civil War. And with prosperity came restiveness under British dominion, a growing desire for liberty and freedom from the injustices his Majesty's government was beginning to inflict. The causes of this widespread dissatisfaction need not be enumerated. Suffice it to say that when the conflict finally burst forth, these settlers were as ready to throw off the yoke of oppression as they had formerly been loyal to their king.

The first definite governmental organization was effected in 1768 when St. David's Parish was established. By the Circuit Courts Act of 1769 Cheraw District was laid off, annual courts created, and officers appointed by the Crown. Though parochial organization was entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the time, it temporarily relieved the tension, and so continued until county organization and government were instituted.

During the struggle for freedom no important engagements took place within the present bounds of Chesterfield County. A regiment of British soldiers under Major McArthur was for a time stationed at Cheraw, and skirmishes between it and Colonel Powell's regiment were numerous. These, together with occasional forays by both Whigs and Tories, constituted the extent of warfare in this territory.

With the return of peace in 1782 prosperity began to reassert itself. St. David's Academy, which had been erected on the site of the present church of that name about 1777, commenced to assume distinction, and a great interest in education was revived. In fact, the county might be said to have entered into the second period of its history. New and valuable additions to population were being constantly made, and about this time, or shortly before, appeared some of the names of the more prominent families; among them being the names of Craig and Chapman.

In 1785 by an act of the General Assembly counties were created. Cheraw District was divided into three parts and the present Chesterfield County came into existence, being named in honor of the Earl of Chesterfield. Its boundaries were as follows: Beginning at

the mouth of Cedar Creek, on Pee Dee River, thence up to the head of the southernmost branch of the said creek, thence by direct line to the fork of Lynches' River, thence up said river to the State line, thence along State line to Pee Dee River, thence back down Pee Dee River to the mouth of Cedar Creek. These boundaries embrace approximately nine hundred square miles.

By the same Act county courts were created and the justices empowered to select a site for and erect a court house, and to levy taxes for the same. The site of the present court house was selected as being most suitable. The county courts were to be held once in every three months, their jurisdiction in criminal cases being very limited, but in civil cases extending to the hearing and determination of all causes at common law. Owing to the chaos of the period just after the Revolution, suits were exceedingly numerous.

From the very beginning of its existence as a legislative entity, Chesterfield County has made slow but steady strides in progress. In 1800 its population was 5216, nearly one-third being negroes. In 1880 the population was 16,345, almost one-half of which were negroes. In 1920 its population was 31,969.

Cheraw, named after the aborigines who formerly occupied this district, is the oldest and largest town in Chesterfield County. The first settlement was probably made here about 1752 and was known as Cheraw Hill. It was laid out as a town in 1766 by Eli and Joseph Kershaw, and in 1775 was given the name of Chatham, in honor of the first Earl of that name, which name it bore until its incorporation in 1821.

Situated at the head of navigation on the Pee Dee, thus being in direct touch with Georgetown and Charleston by steamboat, and having an important post road running through the town, it early developed an extensive trade with the surrounding country, particularly the back country of North Carolina. Yet despite these numerous advantages it grew slowly until after its incorporation, at which time it contained about 400 inhabitants. It was from the first noted for the wealth and culture of its people. The St. David's Academy was long distinguished as one of the best in the State, and St. David's Cemetery, in which lie many Revolutionary soldiers is probably one of the most historic and scenic places existing in South Carolina today. The town has an aggregate of more than fifteen miles of streets. The full-grown, native shade trees which have been allowed to grow along the streets, render them delightful drives and walks, and add a touch of natural beauty to the town. Although no longer connected with Georgetown and Charleston by boat line, Cheraw still maintains an excellent trade with the rest of the State and surrounding country. Situated as it is on lines of both the Seaboard

Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads, it is virtually the gateway of all the trade within the county. In recent years a cotton mill, knitting mill and several other manufacturing industries have been established there. The population at the last census numbered 3,150. Cheraw is indeed one of the thriving towns of the State, and especially of the Pee Dee section.

Chesterfield, the second largest town in the county, was named after the district, and became the seat of justice about 1826. It is located on the south side of Thompson's Creek, a branch of the Pee Dee River, about twelve miles northwest of Cheraw. In 1826 the village contained about 100 inhabitants, twelve houses, and two stores; a handsome brick court house was in course of erection. The people wisely allowed a grove of native trees to remain standing in the rear of the court house greatly adding to the town's appearance, which was already very neat and orderly. The town grew slowly, but its progress was sure. It was incorporated February 5, 1872, with about 200 inhabitants. Until about 1900 the county seat was connected with Cheraw only by post road; then, however, the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad was built through the town, thereby opening up a new and better means of trade with Cheraw and the rest of the State. After this the progress of the town was more marked, and today it is a thriving town numbering 856 inhabitants.

The other towns in the county were chartered at various later dates, and are all rather young in years as compared with Cheraw and Chesterfield. They are all progressive, although the progress is rather slow at times. These towns owe their existence almost entirely to agriculture, and especially to the production of cotton, as there are very few manufacturing enterprises in the county. The opening of short-line railroads, and even of highways, have aided greatly in the development of the towns throughout the county.

When the War Between the States broke out in 1861, the county did her part by furnishing men and supplies to the Confederacy. Five companies were organized from the Chesterfield district: Companies B, C, and D of the Eighth Regiment were called together April 14, 1861, under the commands of M. I. Hough, Wm. C. Coit, and Jno. S. Miller respectively. The remaining two companies organized in the district were Companies E and F of the 21st Regiment, South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. The county itself was the scene of very little actual fighting. On the 2nd of March, 1865, General Sherman, on his famous "march to the sea," entered the county seat, Chesterfield; there his troops engaged in a skirmish with Butler's Cavalry, which gave way rapidly. Early on the morning of March 3rd the Union troops moved out of Chesterfield, forded Thompson's Creek, and at the top of the hill beyond struck the road to Cheraw.

At Cheraw they found an immense amount of Confederate military supplies which had been moved there when Charleston was evacuated; these were used or destroyed by the Federal soldiers. The detachment remained in Cheraw until the 6th of March, at which time the march on Fayetteville was resumed. Outside of these incidents the county was never molested by the activities of the war. Nor did the district suffer seriously from the Reconstruction; so far as can be ascertained there was very little, if any, trouble between the whites and the negroes, during that period when the majority of the South was suffering.

The progress of the county has been much more marked and rapid since the opening of railroad lines through it. The first mention we have of a railroad in the county is the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad which connected at Cheraw with the railroad to Salisbury, North Carolina; this road was constructed some time prior to 1883, and was later, in 1897, consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina. In 1883 the Chester and Cheraw Railroad was completed to Lancaster, and partially graded between that point and Cheraw; this line was never completed, however. A gap of eighteen miles remained to be built between Cheraw and Hamlet, North Carolina, which would complete what was considered to be the shortest line from Augusta, Ga., to Richmond, Va. On December 24, 1889 the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad was chartered, the route being from Cheraw to Camden, South Carolina. Sometime later this road together with the completed line from Cheraw to Hamlet, North Carolina, was made a part of the main line of the Seaboard Air Line Railway system.

There were two railroads constructed into the interior of the county. On December 24, 1887 the Chesterfield and Lancaster Railroad was chartered, the route being from Cheraw to Lancaster, South Carolina, by way of Chesterfield Court House. This road was not built until about 1900, and has never been completed through to Lancaster, the terminus at present being the town of Crowburk, a few miles west of Pageland. The Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Railroad was chartered January 15, 1901, its route to be from McBee, to some point on the northern boundary line of the State, in the township of Old Store or Mt. Craghan, this point to be opposite, or nearly opposite, the town of Monroe, North Carolina; the line was to pass through the townships of Alligator, Jefferson, Old Store, and probably Mt. Croghan. The road was constructed as far as the town of Jefferson, but has never been extended past that point. Both the Chesterfield and Lancaster and the Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Railroads have, in recent years, become branch lines of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. In spite of the non-completion of these

roads, the interior of the county has been greatly aided by their construction. They have been the means of opening up new sections, and have greatly facilitated the transportation of and trade in cotton, the staple product of the entire district.

Little can be ascertained of Chesterfield County's history from the close of the Civil War to the opening of the twentieth century or even later. There are no facts worthy of special mention, outside of the opening up of railroads and the building up of towns, which are discussed elsewhere in this article. The county took no special part in the Spanish-American War, beyond furnishing a number of men for the South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. The county, as a whole, grew slowly but steadily in population and industries. That part of the district around Cheraw and Chesterfield outstripped the others, due, in all probability, to the fact that the soil in that section was more productive than elsewhere in the county. The educational system, we regret to say, was sadly neglected, with the result that Chesterfield has always been regarded as one of the backward counties of the State.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, the county responded loyally to the various "causes," originated by the war. Besides furnishing almost a thousand men for government service, it did its part in the Liberty Loan Drive, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and all other campaigns. The county subscribed a total of \$1,044,400 in the Liberty Loan drives, the total number of subscribers being 4,349. Company I of the 118th Infantry was organized in Cheraw, and was made up almost entirely of men from the county. The company was under the command of Captain William L. Gillespie until his promotion to major of the Third Battalion, 118th Infantry. Captain E. Smythe Blake was then placed in command. The total number of registrants from the county under the Selective Service system was 5,666; out of this number 813 were inducted into service. Several of the men won the coveted Distinguished Service Medal for extraordinary heroism on the battlefield. Company I was in the thick of the fighting when the Hindenburg Line was broken, and the county may well be proud of every son that donned the khaki or the blue.

Since the close of the war, Chesterfield County has been confronted by the same problems that have affected every other county in the State. The financial condition has been somewhat weakened by the rise in price of everything except cotton. On the whole the economic conditions have not been of the best; but at present conditions are rapidly changing for the better, and the county is moving forward once more, more rapidly than before the war.

From its beginning the chief industry of the county has been the cultivation of cotton. Other crops, such as corn, wheat, and tobacco, are raised rather extensively in some sections of the county. An extract from "A Geography of South Carolina," by Thomas P. Lockwood, published at Charleston in 1832, says:

"The soil, climate, and aspect of Chesterfield District is remarkably adapted to the culture of the vine, and nothing but a lack of public spirit in the wealthier agriculturists prevents it from being one of the finest wine countries in the world."

In 1826 cotton sold in Chesterfield County for ten to ten and one-half cents per pound. From the census of 1883 we find that there were 18,480 acres planted in cotton, and 7,733 bales produced in the county. Also about this time a society, of which there were several throughout the State, was established in Cheraw for the promotion of agriculture. By 1883, Cheraw, through which nearly all the cotton of the county had to be shipped, was shipping about 10,000 bales annually. At this time the county had six towns and trading settlements with a total of sixty-seven stores; since then several new towns and trading settlements have been built up, due to the opening up of new lands in the district. In recent years it has become not only a producer but also a consumer of cotton; a cotton mill is in operation at Cheraw. In 1918 the county consumed 3,640 bales of cotton. The total production in 1919 was 36,265 bales.

Chesterfield County has never ranked especially high in education; it has always been a backward county in this respect, until the last few years, when a marked advance has been made in education and educational facilities throughout the county. Education began a slow improvement about 1832; in 1843 about \$1,000 was allowed per annum by the State for free schools. Recently the county has started a movement to stamp out the blot of illiteracy within its borders, and this movement is progressing with much success. In 1920 Chesterfield County became one of the chief beneficiaries of the \$140,000 fund appropriated by the Legislature to assist schools in continuing terms for a period of seven months; to participate in the fund a tax of eight mills on the dollar was levied by the State on each school district cooperating; twenty-five pupils were enrolled under each teacher. Since that time several of the schools have become excellent high schools, one or two having been made accredited State high schools in the past year or so.

Along religious lines the county can hold its own with almost any other county in the State. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian sects predominate, with the Methodists the strongest in numbers. There are very few Catholics, there being only one church of this faith in the county, at Cheraw. Since the settlement of Cheraw, St.

David's Episcopal Church has been well known throughout the State. The historic old church still stands, although a handsome new building has been erected in another section of the town. From Cheraw came one of the best known religious leaders and teachers of the South, Dr. James H. Thornwell.

Although once considered one of the backward counties of the State, and perhaps not without cause, that is a closed book now, and today, Chesterfield, one of the larger counties of the State, bids fair to become one of the foremost counties of South Carolina.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

ISOM TEAL.

Geography

Chesterfield County is situated in the northeastern part of South Carolina, lying south of the North Carolina counties of Anson and Union. The Pee Dee River separates it from Marlboro County on the east, while Darlington is to the south. Bordering on the western side are found the counties of Kershaw and Lancaster. It is eighth among the counties of the State in size, its area being 837 square miles, or 535,680 acres.

The Sand Hill belt, which forms the fall line between the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain, extends across the northwestern part of the county. The topography is mainly rolling or hilly, with smooth or nearly level areas being found around Cheraw and McBee. Below Cheraw the river-terrace land, or second bottom, develops into the large level area in the vicinity of Montrose and Cashes. The bottom lands are rather extended, while the swampy sections are comparatively small, even along the larger streams.

Four systems of regional drainage, comprising two rivers, the Pee Dee and Lynches, and two creeks, Thompson and Big Black, together with their tributaries, make this a favored territory from a drainage viewpoint.

The upland has a general elevation of from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty feet above sea level.

Climate

Following a line parallel to the sea coast, and dividing the State into halves, there is a strip of territory commonly known as the Sand Hills. This range is in effect a terrace, and on it are the celebrated winter resorts of Camden and Aiken in South Carolina and Pinehurst in North Carolina. Chesterfield County lies directly across the path of this range and hence enjoys the mild winters that are peculiar to it. The inhabitants are blessed with a gift of nature, the benefits and pleasures of which the northern tourists travel many miles and spend much money to get. Residents fail to appreciate our ideal climate because it is a continuous thing and, for us, is

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free, but this in no wise decreases its great value. Very largely to it can be attributed our low death rate and healthy population. Such a climate is also particularly well adapted to the growing of fruit, while grains and the hardier crops may be grown throughout the year.

Table I.—Climate of Chesterfield County

Normal Monthly, Seasonal and Annual Temperature and Precipitation as averaged from the records of the three weather bureau stations of Cheraw, Society Hill in Darlington County, and Heath Springs in Lancaster County.

	Temperature					Precipitation
Month	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Normal
December	53.5	33.2	43.6	78.3	4	3.32
January	53.7	33.7	43.7	78.7	6	3.16
February	53.8	33.7	44.3	80	3	4.1
WINTER	53.7	33.5	43.9	79	3.4	3.53
March	64.6	43	53.8	91.3	16.3	3.45
April	72.6	49.4	61.2	94	25	3.08
May	82	59	70.6	102	38	3.32
SPRING	73.1	50.5	61.7	95.8	26.4	3.28
June	87.4	65.9	76.8	104	45	5.3
July	89.6	69.5	79.6	106	53.3	5.82
August	88.4	68.9	78.6	102.9	54	5.93
SUMMER ...	88.5	68.1	78.3	104.3	50.8	5.68
September	83.6	62.9	73.1	101	38.7	3.51
October	74.3	51.1	62.4	97.7	25.3	2.77
November ...	64.1	40.2	52.1	88.7	14.3	2.16
FALL	74	51.4	62.5	96.8	26.11	2.81
Year	72.3°	50.9°	61.7°	106.3°	—3°	45.93 in
Wettest Year. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.86 in
Driest Year.. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.10 in

On preceding page is a table, compiled from the records of the Weather Bureau stations at Cheraw, Society Hill, and Heath Springs, which gives the normal monthly, seasonal, and annual temperature and precipitation for this county and adjoining territory.

The mean temperature for the year is about 62° Fahrenheit. The summers are hot, June, July and August averaging around 79° F., but as a usual thing there are tempering breezes to relieve the heat. The winter months run about 44° F.; zero temperatures are almost unknown. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is around April 5, and of the first in the fall about November 1.

The rainfall is ample for successful crop production and is well distributed. The precipitation is heaviest during spring and early summer, when the growing plants are most in need of moisture, and lightest in autumn, when cotton picking makes clear weather desirable. Snows rarely occur, and the heaviest remain on the ground only a short time; never longer than two or three days.

Soils

There are four natural divisions in the soils of Chesterfield County: first, the upland soils derived from unconsolidated beds of sand and clay; second, upland soils derived by weathering from consolidated rocks such as slate and granite; third, first-bottom alluvial soils subject to frequent stream overflow; fourth, second-bottom, old alluvial soils lying above overflow. These are grouped into series, each series having the same color, similar subsoils, a common origin, and, as a rule, the same type of relief and drainage. In turn the series are divided into types, according to texture, which is determined by the amount contained of the various grades of sand, gravel, silt, and clay. In all, there are thirty-two soil types, representing nineteen series, and five miscellaneous types.

The upland sandy soils constitute about sixty per cent of the county; the upland clay soils about twenty-five per cent; the first bottom soils approximately ten per cent; and the terrace soils five per cent.

The sandhill phase of the Norfolk series occurs in extensive areas, and is the main soil of the Sand Hill belt, which makes up the greater part of the southern and central sections of the county. It is covered largely by scrub oak, principally blackjack, some longleaf pine, and a scattered growth of wire grass. Large stretches of territory in this section are unoccupied, though here and there clearings are found which are devoted principally to the production of cotton.

Usually these settlements are found on the spots of other soil types which are found within the Sand Hill belt.

Norfolk sand has a loose, grayish surface and is found in the northeastern part of the county, around Pageland and Angelus. Land of this type, altho low in organic matter and nitrogen, is especially well adapted to the growing of vegetables, watermelons and cantaloupes, cotton, corn, and legumes, cowpeas, vetch, velvet beans, and soy beans. For the best results, however, it is necessary to heavily fertilize these crops.

Norfolk sandy loam is a gray sand covering a loamy sand, which is underlain at a depth of about ten or fifteen inches by a yellow, sandy clay. It is found extensively developed in the northeastern part of the county, particularly in areas north of Cheraw and east of Chesterfield. The surface, as a rule, is flat to undulating, tho where streams have cut comparatively deep valleys, it is gently rolling. This makes cultivation easy since there is no washing and improved farm machinery may be used.

This land is probably better farmed than any other in the county and the yields show the result of such attention. A bale of cotton to the acre can be made by using around eight hundred pounds of fertilizer. Where corn is cultivated on the Williamson plan a return of forty to fifty bushels per acre is the result. This type of soil produces large quantities of tobacco in neighboring counties, and there is no reason why Chesterfield should not also take an important part in the tobacco growing industry.

It is believed that truck farming would prove a profitable venture in this territory. Other parts of the South having a similar soil devoted to trucking are highly successful. Peaches, plums, and grapes could also be produced to advantage.

Georgeville clay loam is found principally on the slopes of streams in the northwestern and north-central parts of the county. It is a red clay loam of a depth approximating six inches, under which layer is found a red, brittle clay subsoil. This land was once covered by shortleaf pine, some oaks, and a scattered hardwood growth, but much of it is now cleared and under cultivation.

The chief crops in this section are cotton, corn, and oats. Less fertilizer is used here than on the lighter soils, but the harvests are not so good. The stiff land makes cultivation difficult, especially during rainy seasons. Grains are grown with success, and cowpeas, clover, and vetch would also do well. The introduction of live stock on a larger scale is recommended.

Minerals

The only minerals that have as yet been discovered and exploited in Chesterfield County are gold and granite. Several small gold mines were formerly operated on a very limited scale in the region around Jefferson. It is reported that the largest of these, the Brewer Mine, was for a while quite successful, employing at one time as many as two hundred hands. However, they have all long ago ceased operations, and it is very much to be doubted if this undertaking will ever be revived.

Another once promising enterprise was the Oro Granite Quarry, which is located nine miles west of Ruby. It was worked intermittently for some while, but proved to be a losing proposition financially and hence was abandoned.

Timber

The 1920 report of the United States Forest Service places the amount of merchantable pine in South Carolina at 13,889,800,000 feet, the major portion of which consists of shortleaf pine. In 1908 there were approximately 45,000,000,000 feet, or over three times the present supply. The United States uses each year four times the amount of the annual growth of timber for the whole country. Applying this ratio to South Carolina, whose annual growth is 250,000,000 feet, there is found to be a yearly loss in this State of three-fourths of a billion feet. The significance of this situation cannot be over-emphasized. There is an ever increasing drain on our already depleted forests, and unless vigorous measures are adopted to conserve the present stand and replant the cut-over areas, sooner or later the lumber supply will be entirely exhausted.

Chesterfield County has 164,756 acres in woodland, according to the 1920 census. This is 31 per cent of its total area and gives it a high rank in the State, there being only eleven other counties making a better showing in this respect. The 1920 report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture gives the value of the lumber and timber products of the county for that year to be \$525,925.00. Only two other industries, the textile and cotton seed oil, show a larger value for their annual products. Shortleaf and longleaf pine form the bulk of the timber output, altho some oak, gum, and poplar are also marketed.

In 1920 the lumber business in Chesterfield County came third among the industries in point of yearly monetary returns. But the direct profits derived from the sale of lumber does not even approximate the actual value of our forests. It must be remembered that belts of woodland protect the growing crops, as well as man and live

stock, from the extremes of cold or parching winds. They also act as moisture reservoirs, absorbing excessive rainfall and holding it until periods of drought when it is gradually withdrawn by the drier fields adjoining.

Perhaps the strongest argument for the preservation of adequate forest reserves is that of the prospective worth. Statistics show that the supply of timber is rapidly diminishing while the demand for it is constantly increasing. Before many years pass any section having a stand of merchantable timber will be in possession of a commodity of great desirability and high value.

Industries

There are four requisites for any considerable development of industries, namely: ample transportation facilities, available raw products, efficient workers, and sufficient capital. The fact that these essential elements are lacking, in part at least, explains why Chesterfield does not rank high among the manufacturing counties of the State.

However, there are two principal raw products of importance, cotton and timber, and from these goods are manufactured on a limited scale, mainly at Cheraw, the only town having adequate rail connections and a population large enough to supply the workers.

The Railroad Situation

The railroad advantages enjoyed by Chesterfield County as a whole are lamentably few, and this condition is one of the chief factors in retarding its industrial growth. The system serving the largest territory is the Seaboard Air Line, the main line of which traverses the southeastern section of the county. Its service is supplemented by the Charlotte, Monroe and Columbia Railway running from McBee to Jefferson, and the Chesterfield and Lancaster, connecting Cheraw and Crowburk. The fact that one end of each of these roads has no terminal connections causes their usefulness to be seriously impaired. Another road is the South Carolina Western Railway running from McBee to Hartsville. A prong of the Atlantic Coast Line system skirts the eastern border, but Cheraw is its only station of any size in this county.

It will be readily seen that the only points having rail transportation facilities to any appreciable extent are Cheraw and McBee, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the former. At that place two main lines and one branch meet, thus effecting a junction which makes the Tip Top Town easily accessible. For the other towns the benefits to be derived from up-to-date train service will continue to be denied until the branch lines are improved and lengthened or

new roads organized and built. This is an undertaking that may well be investigated by our farsighted and progressive leaders, and they may be assured that if their efforts are successful they will have accomplished a feat of no mean proportions and one of which their fellow citizens will take due cognizance.

Raw Products

Cotton, cotton seed, lumber, and brick clay are the principal materials needed by our local manufacturing enterprises and they are all found in reasonably large quantities within the county boundaries. So far as the proximity of the raw products is concerned we could easily support several times the number of textile plants, oil mills, and brick works that we actually have at the present time. The stand of timber is more than adequate for the present requirements, but is being constantly decreased.

Capital and Labor

As regards quantity, these two essentials are, comparatively speaking, below the average in Chesterfield County. Of course it is scarcely possible that the State reports give the exact amount invested in manufacturing, for it takes time for these figures to be tabulated and printed, and meanwhile new capital is being added. Again no account is taken in the State reports of such funds as "surplus" and "undivided profits" which are frequently left in the businesses. However, an approximation can be obtained.

From data given in the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries for 1920, the following calculations have been made. The total amount of capital invested in all industries in Chesterfield County is \$723,353.00. The combined products have an annual value of \$3,044,603. There is an average of 457 persons employed, whose total wages, not including managers' salaries, amounts to \$845,222.00. For purposes of comparison the same items are given for Spartanburg County, which are: capital invested \$30,575,643; value of annual products, \$52,716,384.00; average number of persons employed, 9,493; total wages, not including salaries of managers, \$8,789,484.00.

The above figures indicate that manufacturing concerns are not large in size or many in number in Chesterfield County, but two outstanding things should be especially noted. The first is that the value of our annual products is over four times the amount of capital invested. Also the value of the products turned out in one year by the average employee is \$6,662.15. The best that Spartanburg could do was to make goods valued at less than twice the amount

of capital invested, while the average worker made only \$5,553.18 worth of products.

These are significant facts. They mean that our home industries are better managed, and have more efficient workmen, than the large plants found in a manufacturing center like Spartanburg. That being the case, it would seem that the factor most needed in order to increase our industrial organizations is initiative. When that is supplied the necessary capital will be forthcoming, even if it has to be furnished by capitalists residing in distant regions.

Table II.—Classified Industries in Chesterfield County Based on the 1920 Report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

	Capital invested.	Value of annual product	Estimated wages exclusive of managers' sal- aries.	Average No. of persons employed.	No. of days plants operated.
Textiles	\$141,100	\$1,111,999	\$108,990	105	283
Cotton Seed Oil Mills..	175,000	900,000	26,376	61	182
Boxes, Baskets, etc....	146,615	377,679	118,335	135	303
Brick and Tile	13,500	90,000	18,000	30	275
Electricity	20,000	7,400	4,000	4	365
Foundries and Machine Shops	5,000	15,500	10,022	6	300
Flour and Grits.....	3,000	6,000	600	2	309
Lumber and Timber Products	209,138	525,925	555,363	111	216
Printing and Publishing	10,000	10,100	3,536	3	308
Total	\$723,353	\$3,044,603	\$845,222	457	2,541

III.

FACTS ABOUT THE FOLKS

A. L. CAMPBELL.

In this chapter some of the most important facts concerning the folks themselves of Chesterfield County are mentioned and discussed briefly. Unless otherwise mentioned the data used were derived from the 1920 census.

Total Population

The population of Chesterfield County in 1920 was 31,969. It has reached its present population by a steady increase over many years and by a very marked increase within the last two decades. From the figures of the twelfth census (1900) and the thirteenth census (1910) we see that the population increased from 20,401 in 1900 to 26,301 in 1910, an increase of 28.9 per cent. During the decade 1910 to 1920 the increase was from 26,301 to 31,969, or 21.5 per cent. This is a very creditable showing as compared with the other counties of the State. The State average increase in population during the period 1900-1910 was only 13.1 per cent and from 1910 to 1920 only 11.1 per cent.

Density of Population

Chesterfield County ranks 8th in area in the State with 837 square miles, while in total population it ranks 21st. Thus we see that in density of population our county ranks rather low. It comes 37th among the forty-six counties of the State in this respect with 38.2 persons per square mile. The average density of the State is 56.1 people per square mile.

Rural and Urban

In density of rural population, Chesterfield ranks 39th with 34.4 people per square mile. Since the density of the total population was only 38.2 people per square mile we see that the population is predominantly rural. The census bureau defines urban population as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and rural population as that residing outside of such incorporated places. Therefore Chesterfield has only one town, Cheraw, that is classed as urban.

Cheraw has a population of 3,150. In 1910 its population was 2,873. Its increase of 9.1 per cent during the last decade represents the increase in urban inhabitants as compared with the rural population increase of 20.5 per cent. It must be remembered, though, that in the rural population is included the towns of Chesterfield, Pageland, Jefferson, McBee, Patrick, Ruby, Mt. Croghan and Milledorf, since the population of each of these towns is less than 2,500. The population of these rural towns together is only 6,219. This number subtracted from the so-called rural population leaves 22,000 people, or 70.6 per cent of the total population, living in the open country in our county.

Color and Nativity

The composition of the population of any county provides a criterion by which its social status and its chances for prosperity may be reckoned. Of course the greater per cent white among the population the better its foundation and chances for progress.

Of the total population of Chesterfield County 60.5 per cent is white. It ranks 9th in the State in this particular. The average for the State is only 48.6 per cent. The negro population is steadily increasing in numbers but decreasing in ratio of total population in our county. Chesterfield with an increase of 19.6 per cent ranks 3rd in the State in increase in negro population from 1910 to 1920, while its rank is 8th in increase in white population, 22.8 per cent, during the same period. The State average white increase was 20.5 per cent and the negro increase was 3.5 per cent. Our county ranks 38th in negro decrease in ratio of the total population.

Illiteracy.

Chesterfield County does not compare very favorably with the rest of the State in the matter of literacy. With a per cent of 19.1 it ranks 24th in the State in total illiteracy of persons ten years of age and over. The average illiteracy of the State, ten years of age and over, is only 18.1 per cent. Thus we see that Chesterfield ranks a little above the State average in total illiteracy.

In native white illiteracy Chesterfield County ranks 46th, or in other words, the per cent illiterate in its white population is greater than that of any other county of the State. The per cent illiterate of its white population is 13.3, while the average for the State is only 6.5.

Since our white citizens over twenty-one years of age, both men and women, have the responsibility upon them of seeing to the stability of the government through their votes, their education and characteristics are especially interesting to us. Our county ranks

46th in both men and women native white illiterates, twenty-one years of age and over. Of our voters, 17.3 per cent of the men and 18 per cent of the women are illiterate. By comparing this condition with that of the State as a whole we can better appreciate its significance to Chesterfield as a county. The State average illiteracy of men voters is only 8.5 per cent and of women voters 8.1 per cent.

We cannot commend ourselves by these comparisons but nevertheless it is well to face the facts that the condition may be improved as speedily as possible. Our condition would be appalling indeed if we were forced to remain in the "rear rank" indefinitely, but there are various indications of our moving up and letting some other county occupy the uncoveted position. Such undertakings as adult schools, night schools, and the enforcement of the school attendance law, together with the increased appreciation of education in general, point to a lower illiteracy percentage.

While the schools of our county have made wonderful progress in the last few years they have made no concerted effort to reach mature illiterates. This is not surprising, though, when we consider the fact that South Carolina as a whole only a short time ago spent the least per capita for education of any State in the Union, that the annual expenditure per pupil was less than that of any other State, that teachers' salaries were lowest in the states, the school term the shortest and the average attendance next to the lowest. At the present this is not true. Our Legislature now seems to realize the fact that its most important appropriation is for schools.

The problem in the elimination of illiteracy in Chesterfield County is not as largely a negro question as in several counties. The per cent of negroes in our population is below the average of the State while the per cent of illiteracy is a great deal above the average. The younger members of both races are taking advantage of their educational opportunities, but something must be done for the adult illiterates who comprise so large a per cent of our population. These can only be reached by night and adult schools. There is at present some work being done along this line and from the report of the State Supervisor of Adult Schools we see that these schools that have already been organized have done splendid work and continued advancement seems certain.

In Chesterfield County there were organized, during the year ending July 20, 1921, twenty-seven adult schools, twenty-one white and six colored, with an enrollment of 586 students, 473 of whom were white and 113 colored. During this time there was \$2,211 spent for this purpose. A special mid-summer campaign was put on against illiteracy during the month of August, 1921. A paid organizer visited the county and organized seven adult schools, all white, with an

enrollment of 193. Only \$905 was spent during this period. Even with the meager appropriations by the Legislature and the small amount that the county board has been able to contribute, Chesterfield County ranks as one of the thirteen leading counties in the State in the work done by adult and night schools.

That these steps are improving the illiteracy situation in our county is shown by comparing the figures on illiteracy of the 1910 census with those of the last census. In 1910 28.9 per cent of the total population was illiterate, while in 1920 there was only 19.1 per cent illiterate.

Since South Carolina as a whole is striving to decrease its high illiteracy percentage we should strive to pass on to some other county our rank of 46th among the counties of the State in this respect. With the interest of the public, both literate and illiterate, aroused and the hearty support of the work by the public assured, it seems certain that our county will move forward rapidly from its low position in literacy. The safest and surest method of finally eradicating illiteracy is through the strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance law. This is only possible with the sentiment of the people of the county back of the officers whose duty it is to enforce the measure. Our State's slogan is "Let South Carolina Secede from Illiteracy." Our aim should be to lead the way in this secession.

Vital Statistics

A few statistics regarding the birth and death rate and the health conditions, with suggestions for improvement, in our county will help to give us an insight into one of the most important problems that can confront a people. According to the bureau of vital statistics of South Carolina for the year 1919 there were 983 births in Chesterfield County, an average of 32.1 per 1,000 population. This makes our county rank 5th in the State in birth rate. On the other hand our death rate is fairly low, only 363 in the county for the year 1919, or an average of 11.9 per 1,000 population. Chesterfield County ranks 28th in this respect. The State average birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants is 27.1 and the death rate per 1,000 people is 13.6.

From the above figures we see that our county ranks above the average in birth rate and below the average in death rate, a very desirable condition. The natural healthfulness of our climate more than steps taken to safeguard health by its people probably is the cause of the above mentioned condition. Although we are proud of our low death rate, that does not necessarily mean that our health conditions are what they should be. We should be just as interested in preserving the health of the seemingly well portion of our people

as in saving the life of the diseased. Since our population is distinctly rural it might be well to repeat what has been often spoken and written since the war on the physical condition of the rural people.

The selective draft law literally exploded the theoretical bubble that since a person lived in the open country he would be healthy and develop normally without the aid or direction of any one. It was only after it was noted that the number of draft rejections of boys from the country was greater than those from the city that it was realized that the health condition, of children particularly, in the country needed any attention. Child welfare workers and parents alike, have been content to permit the activities of child conservation to be concentrated almost exclusively upon the city child.

A county unit plan of public health work, as is being organized in some counties of the State, would be a great movement towards the protection of the health of our people if organized in Chesterfield County. This unit is composed of one public health doctor and one or more competent public health nurses. The ultimate aim of the county unit is to develop a nursing service covering the entire county with community nurses responsible to the county nurse and working under the supervision of the county health officer. A district nurse supervises the work of the county units. The head of the entire system is the State supervising nurse. A health educational program is undertaken by these nurses in connection with their regular work of caring for the sick, inspecting school children, helping improve sanitary conditions in the homes, and fighting epidemics.

Church Membership

From the report on *Religious Bodies* published in 1916 by the bureau of the census we find that 14,677 people of Chesterfield County are church members. This number is 75 per cent of the total population, ten years of age and over, and makes our county rank 13th in this respect. The denominational affiliations of these members are as follows: Methodists, 6,979, of whom 4,383 are whites and 2,596 are negroes; Baptists, 6,574, of whom 4,214 are whites and 2,360 are negroes; Presbyterians, 771, of whom 633 are whites and 138 are negroes; Episcopalians, 140; Catholics, 30; and all other smaller bodies, 283.

Chesterfield ranks a little above the State average in church membership. The fact that only twelve counties in the State have a larger per cent of membership is something to commend ourselves for, but still the condition is not ideal for there remains one out of every four of our population, ten years of age and over, out of the

church. This knowledge should be an incentive to greater activity upon the part of the organized church and other religious workers.

Facts About the Folks.

How Chesterfield County compares with the other counties in the State in numerous important particulars. The figures are for 1920 except where otherwise indicated.

8th—In area, square miles.....	837
Berkeley County is the largest county in the State with an area of 1,238 square miles; Cherokee is the smallest, having an area of 373 square miles. The total area of the State is 30,495 square miles.	
21st—In total population	31,969
Charleston County ranks first with 108,450 inhabitants; Jasper County comes last with a population of 9,869. The total population of the State is 1,683,724.	
39th—In density of rural population, per square mile.....	34.4
Spartanburg County with a rural population of 93.6 per square mile ranks first; Jasper County comes last with a density of only 16.6 in rural population per square mile.	
37th—In density of total population, per square mile.....	38.2
Spartanburg County with a density of 123.2 per square mile ranks first in the State; Jasper County comes last with a density of only 18. The State average is 56.1.	
9th—In per cent white population is of total population....	60.5
Only 48.6 per cent of the population of the State is white.	
9th—In smallness of the per cent negroes of total population..	39.5
The average of all the counties of the State is 51.4 per cent negroes.	
8th—In per cent increase in white population, 1910-20.....	22.8
Florence County ranks first with an increase of 66.2 per cent. The State average increase was 20.5 per cent. Seven counties failed to show any increase.	
3rd—In per cent increase in negro population, 1910-20.....	19.6
Richland County ranks first with an increase of 27.3 per cent. The State average increase was 3.5 per cent. Nineteen counties showed a decrease.	
38th—In percentage negro decrease in ratio of the total population, 1910-1920	.6
Greenwood County ranks first with a per cent of 9.4. The State average decrease was 3.9 per cent. Four counties showed an increase in negro population in ratio of the	

total population. Of these four, Williamsburg showed greatest increase with a per cent of 4.3.	
24th—In percentage total illiteracy 10 years of age and over....	19.1
Pickens County ranks first with a per cent of only 10.7. Berkeley comes last with 38.4 per cent of its population illiterate. The State average was 18.1 per cent.	
46th—In percentage native white illiterates 10 years of age and over	13.3
Abbeville County ranks first with only 5.3 per cent. The State average is 6.5 per cent.	
46th—In percentage native white illiterate males 21 years of age and over	17.3
Charleston County ranks first with a per cent of 1.7. The State average is 8.5 per cent.	
46th—In percentage native white illiterate females 21 years of age and over	18
Calhoun County ranks first with a per cent of 1.7. The State average is 8.1 per cent.	
28th—In death rate per 1,000 of population, 1919.....	11.9
Richland County, with 26.1 deaths per 1,000 population has highest death rate. Colleton County has fewest deaths, 7.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. The State average is 13.6.	
5th—In birth rate per 1,000 of population, 1919.....	32.1
Horry County ranks first with 39.1 births per 1,000 population. Colleton County has fewest with only 18.2. The State average is 27.1.	
13th—In church membership, per cent of population 10 years of age and over that are church members, 1916.....	75
Barnwell County comes first in this particular. Colleton comes last with only 54 per cent of its population 10 years of age and over church members. The State average is 74 per cent.	

IV.

SCHOOLS

CLAUDE A. SHERRILL.

Chesterfield County with her 31,969 inhabitants had in 1921 a total taxable wealth of \$13,962,800, or a per capita wealth of \$436. There are twenty-six other counties in the State which make a better showing. During 1920 we spent \$1,182,936 in operating our automobiles, or an average expenditure of \$37.00 for every person in the county, regardless of whether he owned a car or not. During the same period each of us spent only \$4.67 for the education of our children. In 1920 we had invested in automobiles \$2,277,000; in school property, \$365,365.

Rank of Schools in State and Nation

There are few, if any, governmental activities for which so many significant facts have been gathered, by uniform methods, over so long a period of time as has been done in the matter of education. A comprehensive method of indicating school conditions and tendencies has been worked out by the Department of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation by means of the index number, which is a well established statistical device commonly used for measuring changes in wholesale and retail prices and rates of wages over a long period of time, and which number lends itself readily in denoting changes, conditions and cost of education over a period of years.

The ten sets of educational data that have been considered as set out in the table below are unusually adapted for inclusion in an index number. Increases in them reflect improved educational conditions and decreases reflect worse conditions. Like the stock prices they can all be measured in terms of a theoretical par value of 100; and because of this they can be combined in an index number that is a direct average instead of a relative percentage.



THE CHERRAW HIGH SCHOOL.

Index Figures for Chesterfield County Schools 1910 and 1920

	1910 White	1910 Colored	1920 White	1920 Colored	1910 White and Colored	1920 White and Colored
1. Per cent of school population attending school daily.....	49.5	39.6	59.8	64.6	45.4	61.5
2. Average days attended by each child of school age.....	† 21.4	† 11.6	36.2	47.6	*	30.2
3. Average number of days schools were kept open	† 55.0	† 25.0	60.5	37.0	40.0	48.7
4. Per cent that high school attendance was of total attendance	.10	....	.13	....	....	* 10.24
5. Per cent that boys were of girls in high schools.....	98.	....	75.	....	....	* 58.59
6. Average expenditure per child in average attendance.....	8.80	1.48	39.57	5.04	6.24	25.03
7. Average expenditure per child of school age	4.35	.58	23.66	3.22	2.84	15.43
8. Average expenditure per teacher employed	11.34	1.29	41.04	12.36	6.91	31.47
9. Expenditure per pupil for purposes other than teachers' salaries	3.40	.094	26.20	.61	2.24	15.46
10. Expenditure per teacher employed for salaries.....	18.30	2.53	50.08	23.16	11.33	40.11
Chesterfield County Index....	27.01	8.21	41.21	19.35	13.94	33.67
State Index .....	....	....	....	....	24.87	29.39

*1918 State figures—county figures not available.

†1909 figures—1910 figures not available.

South Carolina is at the bottom of the list of states in the matter of education with an index number of 29.39. Montana leads with 75.79. In 1910 there were 276,980 illiterates in the State, or 25 per cent; 50,245 of these being whites. Negro majority cannot be

given as the sole cause of South Carolina's position in this regard, though this fact does materially influence it. We are backward in our white education as well.

Chesterfield County's schools have an index number of 33.67 and thereby outstrip the general average of the State. Were the average for the State equal to that of Chesterfield County, South Carolina would rank 46th instead of 52nd in the list of States and territories, while a State average of 41.21, or the average of Chesterfield County's white schools, would bring South Carolina to the rank of 38th instead of 52nd in the list of states.

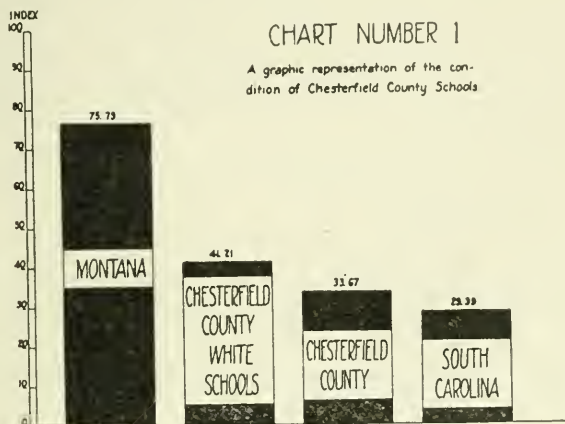
Teachers

Among the sorely neglected factors of our school system comes one of the most important, namely, the teacher. While the buildings, the grounds and the supplies are necessary constituents of a real school, all of these are practically of no avail without the vitalizing touch of a real teacher. Teachers who breathe life and spirit into the school become absorbed in the work and put forth their best efforts to make the school what it should be. But these teachers cannot be secured on the small salaries that they have been offered. It is a fundamental principle of economics that the best teachers will go where the best salaries are offered, or quit teaching to follow a more remunerative trade or profession, as many of them have done already.

Chesterfield County, in 1920, paid her men teachers on an average \$860.70 and her women teachers \$567.57. However, there were only 17 men teachers as compared with the 132 women teachers, which makes the average salary for both sexes \$714.13. There has been about a two hundred per cent gain in both the men's and women's salaries during the period from 1910-1920. While the 1920 figures show a marked gain over the 1910 figures it does not yet equal the salaries paid employees engaged in vocations which require preparation less than that of a teacher. Will teachers who have spent years in preparation and a considerable amount of money, be content to work for such a salary when uneducated people in other trades are receiving several times that amount? Below are a few of the salaries paid in Chesterfield County according to the report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries in 1920 to followers of different trades. Compare them with the salary that we pay our teachers and then see if you do not recognize a missing link. Machinists receive \$1,670, printers \$1,178, electricians \$1,000, and day laborers \$739 annually.

Now, are we not practicing false economy when we compare the pittance we allow our teachers with the service that is rendered?

Cheap teachers are expensive—extravagantly expensive. They may not cost more directly, but they do cost childhood, manhood and womanhood. As long as we employ cheap teachers we may expect cheap service. But when we begin paying our teachers salaries that compare favorably with those paid in other trades and professions, we may expect, and will receive, a higher grade of efficiency in service rendered.



One-Teacher Schools

Some one has said: "The average farmer and rural teacher think of the rural school as a little house, on a little ground, with a little equipment, where a little teacher, for a little while at a little salary, teaches little children, little things."

According to the last report of the State Superintendent of Education out of a total of 2,305 white schools in South Carolina 915 were one-teacher schools, 620 were two-teacher, and 324 were three-teacher schools. Expressed in percentage figures, approximately 40 per cent of our white schools employ one teacher; 67 per cent have two teachers or less; and 81 per cent have three teachers or less.

The situation in Chesterfield County is somewhat better than the average for the State. In 1921, there were 58 white schools in Chesterfield County. Of this number 15, or 26 per cent, were one-teacher affairs. There were 21, two-teacher schools, 10 with three teachers, and 12 employing more than three teachers. All of us are sufficiently acquainted with school matters to know that a well graded, properly taught school requires a number of well-equipped, well-paid teachers to conduct it.

The county making the best showing in this respect is Dillon with only 4 per cent of its schools one-teacher affairs; Darlington ranks second with 7 per cent; Florence third with 17 per cent; and Spartanburg fourth with 18 per cent of its white schools one-teacher affairs.

The county with the worst showing is Georgetown where 76 per cent of the white schools employ only one teacher; Berkeley has 72 one-teacher schools out of every hundred, and there are some six or more other counties that do not widely differ from these distressing figures.

In our conception of the modern State, its most priceless possession and basic fabric is the individual citizen, and the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow.

With this idea in view, the education of the child is of most fundamental and far-reaching importance, it matters not whether that child is urban or rural.

And the fact that a child happens to have been born in the country should be no reason why he is not provided with as good an education as the child in the city. His rights are of equal importance with those of the urban child; it is as much the duty of the State to provide the country boy and girl with superior educational facilities as it is for the city boy or girl to possess these advantages.

This situation becomes more imperative in a State like South Carolina where 82.5 per cent of our population is rural, and where approximately 74 out of every hundred of our people live on the farm.

It is well to recall that the white rural illiteracy in South Carolina in 1920 was approximately three times as great as the white urban illiteracy.

The matter is of vital import to the city, also; for in considerable measure the city recruits its force from the ranks of the country. To be sure it more often takes the best equipped in the country ranks, but it should not demur at the additional expense incurred to properly educate the country child.

In a study of a typical up-country rural community, it was found that of the white owners operating their own lands over 62 per cent of these finished their education below the 8th grade, and in the case of the white tenant approximately 80 per cent finished below high school, the majority of these not having completed the fifth grade.

There is a menace in this situation and it is the menace of ignorance. It will continue to retard and hazard the progress of our civilization until the issue is squarely met.

The most practical solution of the country school situation lies in the consolidated school. Consolidation in its best form takes place when schools are not forced to close for lack of students, but are deliberately abandoned for the purpose of creating a larger school where more efficient work may be done, or the same work at a diminished cost.

Former Commissioner of Education, P. P. Claxton, had the following to say regarding the consolidated school:

"The improvement and consolidation of rural schools and the use of such schools as rural social centers have a marked influence upon the prosperity and intellectual development of the people who live in the country. The movement in this direction has only begun and its continued progress is dependent in a large measure upon the improvement of highways and highway transportation. Better roads are essential to better rural schools."

The way is being blazed by such counties as Dillon and Darlington. If one South Carolina county can practically eliminate one-teacher schools, why cannot all of them do so? We have resources enough in South Carolina to provide good schools for all our people and it is short-sighted policy when we do not. If constitutional restrictions limiting amounts of revenue are in the way of adequate State appropriations and equalizing funds we should remove them and not only offer but require every boy and girl to have a good grammar school education; and place within the easy reach of all good high school facilities.

Negro Schools

We have two distinct systems of schools, one for the whites and one for the negroes. While the State has never yet secured sufficient funds to provide everything in the way of education that it realizes is needed, still each year shows a steady advance in that direction. And the negro schools in Chesterfield County showed marked improvement during the decade between 1910 and 1920. For example, in 1910, \$1,869.35 was expended for the education of the negro in Chesterfield County; in 1920, \$13,555.22—an increase of more than 600 per cent in ten years; or .59c. per colored child of school age in 1910, as compared with \$3.23 per colored child of school age in 1920. This showing is interesting and also gratifying; but a great deal more might be done for the negro race along these lines, with advantage to the whites as well as to the negroes. It is clearly evident that the system for the whites is superior to the one for the negroes, and naturally so. Although the whites deserve a better system, at the same time the negroes should not be disregarded, but should be given what is due them.

In 1910 there were 3,009 whites enrolled as compared with 1510 negroes for that year. For the same year there were 2,350 whites in average attendance against 1,261 negroes. These figures show that the average attendance compared with enrollment for the negroes was greater than the whites by 4.6 per cent. In 1920 the average attendance compared with the enrollment for the negroes was greater than the whites by 6.4 per cent. During the ten years, 1910-1920, the increase in enrollment has been more than doubled and the most interesting fact is that with a doubled enrollment we also have more than a doubled attendance. In average attendance for the ten years the whites gained 57.8 per cent, while the negroes gained 113 per cent. These figures show conclusively that the negro is exercising greater energy toward the opportunities afforded them than the white people.

In 1920 Chesterfield County spent \$24.13 per capita on her whites, with a rank in the State of 20th. In the same year she spent \$3.35 per capita on her negroes, and ranked 9th in the State. So in proportion, compared to other counties, Chesterfield is giving her negroes a better showing than she is the whites. Bamberg County only spends \$1.45 per capita on the negroes, ranking 46th, while she spends \$30.22 on her whites, ranking 32nd.

Ten Years Gain In Our White Schools

	1910	1920	Per Cent Gain
Total Revenues	\$27,578.49	\$149,429.52	441.8
Total value school property.....	42,300	345,700	717.2
Number of local tax districts with special levy	37	53	43.2
Number voting or increasing special tax during year		26	.....
Number of town schools.....	6	7	16.6
Number of country schools.....	51	53	.039†
Number of white schools.....	76	149	96.†
Spent for teachers and supervision..	16,691.63	89,552.75	435.3
Spent for buildings and supplies....	3,998.40	33,504.05	863.2
Total school population.....	4,738	6,203	30.9
Total enrollment	3,009	6,084	102.1
Per cent that enrollment is of total school population	63.5	98.08	54.4
Average daily attendance	2,350	3,710	57.8
Per cent that average daily attend- ance is of enrollment	78.9	60.98	†22.7
Average annual salary (men)	360.	860.70	134.†
Average annual salary (women)...	182.	567.57	211.8

†Loss.

How We Rank In Schools

Rank.	1920
43rd—In percentage of enrolled pupils in regular attendance (white)	60.98
Georgetown ranks first with 80.89; Cherokee last with 60.30; average for State 67.91.	
36th—In percentage of regular attendance (negroes)	67.31
Georgetown ranks first with 87.24; Hampton last with 63.31; average for State 70.60.	
43rd—In percentage in regular attendance (both races) ...	63.49
Georgetown ranks first with 84.89; Dillon last with 61.51; average for State 69.34.	
21st—In percentage of white schools that are one-teacher schools	42.10
Darlington leads with 10.34 per cent; Beaufort last with 76.47 per cent; average for State 43.22 per cent.	
13th—In average length of session in town schools (white) in days	175
Calhoun, Georgetown, Lancaster and Richland tie for first place with 180; Horry last with 136.	
32nd—In average length of session in county schools (white) in days	118
Charleston ranks first with 159; Horry last with 90.	
22nd—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (white)	\$24.13
Darlington ranks first with \$72.67; Abbeville last with \$16.69; average for State, \$26.08.	
11th—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (colored)	\$3.35
Charleston ranks first with \$11.57; Bamberg last with \$1.45; average for State, \$3.04.	
7th—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (both)	\$15.90
Charleston ranks first with \$33.11; Clarendon last with \$7.45; average for State, \$13.93.	
32nd—In average salary paid white teachers (men)	\$860.70
Charleston ranks first with \$2,317.62; Lexington last with \$537.60.	
17th—In average salary paid white teachers (women)	\$567.57
Charleston ranks first, \$890.25; Lexington last with \$385.38.	

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Rank.	1920
13th—In per capita investment in school property.....	\$11.42
Florence ranks first with \$29.07; Fairfield last with \$2.77.	
15th—In total value of school property.....	\$365,365
Greenville ranks first with \$2,568,374; Jasper last with \$38,042.	
13th—In number of local tax districts.....	53
24th—In number of local tax districts levying special tax..	30
6th—In receipts from State appropriations (both races)	\$36,348.75
Spartanburg ranks first with \$49,511.38; Jasper last with \$3,180.	
13th—In average number white pupils to school according to enrollment	107
Charleston ranks first with 159; Berkeley last with 31; average for State 81.	
17th—In average number white pupils to school according to average attendance	65
Charleston ranks first with 125; Berkeley last with 26.	
13th—In average number white pupils to teacher according to enrollment	40
Pickens ranks first with 18; Berkeley last with 24; average for State, 35.	
18th—In average number white pupils to teacher according to average attendance.....	25
Jasper ranks first with 15; Greenville last with 31. Average for State, 21.	
12th—In percentage that one-teacher schools are of total white schools	26
Dillon ranks first with 4 per cent; Georgetown ranks last with 76 per cent; average for State is 40 per cent.	

V.

WEALTH AND TAXATION

CLAUDE A. SHERRILL.

Total Wealth

In practice the law of our State requires that all property be returned for taxation on a basis of 42 per cent of the actual value. On this basis, it is our purpose to present a comparison of the property in Chesterfield County as returned for taxation for the years 1910 and 1920, showing our increase for the ten years.

The report of the Comptroller General for 1910 shows \$3,862,190 worth of property returned for taxation, of which \$1,167,560 was personal property and \$2,264,530 was real property. Reckoning this as 42 per cent of the actual value, we find that the true value was \$9,195,690. The per capita wealth on the basis of \$9,195,690 as the actual value was \$349.63.

For the year 1920 we find \$5,964,370 worth of property returned for taxation, of which \$2,342,760 was personal property, and \$3,621,610 was real property. Reckoning as above, the actual value for this year was \$14,200,881. The per capita wealth based on the actual value \$14,200,881 was \$436.

The increase during the ten years, for the taxable value was \$2,102,180 or 54.4 per cent, and for the actual value was \$5,005,191; which was an increase of the per capita wealth, for the actual value of \$94.57.

An Agricultural County

Chesterfield County is and always has been preëminently an agricultural county. There are only 18 other counties in the State which can boast of greater agricultural wealth.

In 1910 our total farm wealth amounted to \$6,494,023; in 1920 the value of all our farm property was \$21,351,988. These figures indicate a remarkable increase of 228 per cent while the average for the State for the same period—the decade between 1910 and 1920—was 143 per cent.

Tenancy and Mortgages Debts

In 1920 only 39.8 per cent of our farms were operated by owners, while the State average was 35.1 per cent. One-third of our owner-

operated farms were encumbered by mortgages, with an aggregate mortgage indebtedness of \$535,356. The total value of the land and buildings on the owner-operated farms in 1920 was \$2,284,832. Thus it can be seen that 23.4 per cent of their value was mortgaged. Mortgage debt on farm properties is not an evil when the end is property ownership. Statistics do not indicate for what purpose the money borrowed is applied, but if it is converted into more land, live stock, farm buildings and farming implements then the mortgage debt represents expansion and development, but not so when used for bread and meat, hay and other operating expenses.

Approximately sixty per cent of our farms are cultivated by tenants. During the decade from 1910 to 1920 tenancy in Chesterfield County increased about 7 per cent and an increase is noted in South Carolina and the United States generally. The counties in which tenancy is smallest are led by Beaufort with 14.9 per cent and Georgetown and Berkeley with 23.8 per cent and 24.2 per cent respectively. Tenancy, like mortgage debt, as a means to ultimate ownership, is not to be looked upon as a harmful tendency. But if a tenant uses rented land merely as a means of scant livelihood year after year with no thought of saving his profits for the purpose of purchasing land on which to live, he becomes a liability rather than an asset to the community and county. Farm ownership causes thrift, pride and independence; tenancy encourages laziness, indifference and dependence. There is plenty of room for improvement in this direction in our county.

Our Textile Mills

There are now in the county two mills; one cotton mill and one knitting mill. These have a combined capital stock of \$273,679, and employ about one hundred and twenty-five men, women and children. The mills are both progressive and prosperous, and offer most excellent advantages to any one who cares to have real work to do at good wages.

Automobiles

In 1926 there was one automobile for every 15.4 people in Chesterfield County. In this respect she ranked tenth among the counties of the State; Marlboro, with the ratio of 1 to 12.3 ranks first and Berkeley with a ratio of 1 to 59.8 ranks last. The average for the State was one automobile for every 18 inhabitants.

Assuming \$1,100 as the average price per car, Chesterfield County with her 2,070 automobiles has invested, at first cost, \$2,277,000.

Based on the one-eighth of a cent a gallon tax on gasoline we used

900,951 gallons during 1920. At an average value of 32 cents a gallon, this totals \$291,184.32.

Rating the average number of miles per gallon as 13, there were 11,829,363 miles traveled on this gasoline. Ten cents per mile would be a conservative estimate for the operating expenses of the car, this to include gasoline cost, tires, repairs and depreciation on car. Such an estimate would indicate that it cost the people of Chesterfield County \$1,182,936.30 to operate their cars during 1920, or a cost of \$581.12 per car, or \$1.56 per day per car. Since automobiles have come into general use they have been increased approximately 44.6 per cent per year for the last few years, but on December 31, 1921, we find only 1880 automobiles in Chesterfield County. This shows that 9 per cent of the number used in 1920 were not registered in 1921.

The report of the Superintendent of Education for 1920 estimates the value of all school property in Chesterfield County at \$365,365, about one-sixth of the value of the automobiles. The total expenditure in 1920 in our county for schools was \$160,141.35. In other words, we spend over seven times as much to ride in automobiles in one year as we do to educate our children. These facts show conclusively that we are abundantly able to spend thousands of dollars more for their education and thereby place our money in an investment which yields ever increasing dividends and which knows no yearly depreciation.

Banks

In November, 1919, we had eleven banks in Chesterfield County, one national and ten State banks, with total resources of \$4,981,927.74. In 1914 we had ten banks, one national and nine State, with total banking resources of \$2,337,434.87. These figures indicate an increase of 112.7 per cent in our banking resources during five years, or a per capita increase from \$88.49 in 1914 to \$155.83 in 1919.

The years 1914 and 1919 were chosen to indicate the growth and expansion of banking in our county for the reason that the figures for 1914 will indicate pre-war conditions. The report for 1920, the latest figures available, could not be looked upon as indicative of normal conditions.

Comparing loans and discounts for this period, the 1919 figure is \$2,027,230.65; those for 1914, \$1,839,771.69. An increase of approximately 64.5 per cent is indicated here.

These figures, however, are not indicative of smaller banking business—but the establishment of a well organized and systematized Federal Reserve Banking system which makes possible the realization of greater resources on less capital. The decrease in capi-

tal stock is worthy of note. Figures of 1919 are \$432,750, and those for 1914 are \$445,394, or a decrease of \$12,644. It was the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banking system which enabled the capital stock to remain the same or be reduced in costs and yet have a very great annual gain in resources.

This increase in all phases of banking cannot be attributed to the increase in population, for from 1910 to 1919 we only increased 21.5 per cent in population, while we increased 64.5 per cent in loans and discounts and 112.7 per cent in banking resources. It just means that while times were good we gained in wealth and have laid it up for times that will not be so good or the "rainy day."

Liberty Bonds

Chesterfield County ranks very low in comparison with the other counties of the State in total subscription to government bonds during the recent World War. The total subscription was \$1,044,400, which only represented 65.5 per cent of our allotted quota.

Taxation

The present tax system, and no other, is authorized by the Constitution of 1895, and though only 26 years old, has proven itself inadequate to provide for a fast growing society. The law requires that all property, real, personal and possessory, be listed and returned, assessed and taxed, at its actual or true value in money. That this provision is in practice a dead letter is so well recognized by everybody in the State that the State Tax Commission in 1915 found it necessary to recognize this fact officially and openly to proceed with the equalization of assessments on a 42 per cent basis. According to a report of a joint special committee of the General Assembly of South Carolina, the general charge of outlawry against our system as it exists in point is proved, for the operation of the tax system in South Carolina "is as much of an outlaw business as the gentle art of cracking safes and distilling moonshine whiskey."

Of course, taxation is a State-wide problem and its solution will be State-wide and not confined to any one county, but it will be interesting to mention some of the conditions that have arisen in our county by reason of the general property tax. For example, in 1910, the United States census value per acre of land in Chesterfield County was \$11.97, and we all know that a census value is ultra conservative when compared with considerations actually paid when land is sold. The assessed tax value per acre for 1910 was \$2.63. Ten years ago might be considered history by some, but we learn that in 1920, the census value per acre was \$44.95 and the assessed value of an acre of land in Chesterfield County was couched in the grand

sum of \$3.49. This is perfectly absurd when land all around us is being sold for from \$25 to \$400 per acre. From a report made by a special committee appointed in 1920 by the General Assembly of South Carolina to make a thorough study of the tax situation in the State and to make recommendations of a solution thereof we find that out of a number of tracts of land sold in Chesterfield County between July, 1917, and February, 1918, the assessed value for taxation was less than one-fourth of the considerations actually paid therefor. And yet we wonder why we have such high tax rates and still not raise sufficient revenue to meet the increasing demands of government. In addition to this, most of the personal property, both tangible and intangible, which constitutes a large part of our wealth and from which a large part of our taxes should be derived, does not find its place upon our tax books. The landowner and the corporations in Chesterfield County bear the burden of taxation simply because the man whose wealth is composed of personal property can keep it off the tax books and the landowner and corporations cannot. The present tax law in the State makes such a state of affairs possible.

Facts About Wealth and Taxation in Chesterfield County

Rank.

19th—In total farm wealth, 1920 census.....	\$21,351,988.00
Anderson ranks 1st, with \$61,635,823, and Jasper ranks last with \$4,255,029.	
22nd—In per capita crop value, 1920 (based on eleven leading crops)	\$132.85
Calhoun ranks 1st with \$234.01, and Charleston ranks last with \$25.37.	
19th—In value of crops per acre, 1920 (based on eleven leading crops)	\$34.00
Beaufort ranks 1st with \$72.00, and York ranks last with \$27.00.	
15th—In value of non-food crops, 1920	\$8,182,588.00
Orangeburg ranks 1st, with \$18,216,362, and Jasper ranks last, with \$471,371.	
19th—In rank of counties in average improved acreage per farm, 1920	33. %
16th—In total number of farms, 1920	4,487
8th—In area of counties in square miles, 1920	837
28th—In total taxable property, 1920	\$14,200,881.00
Charleston ranks 1st with \$80,464,800 and Allendale last, with \$7,802,500.	

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Rank.

26th—In increase in taxable property, 1910-1920.....	54.4%
Florence ranks 1st, with 123.72 per cent and Barnwell last with a loss of 27.7 per cent.	
16th—in tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation, 1920.....	\$3.00
Pickens ranks 1st with \$4.00 and Beaufort last with \$2.00.	
4th—In average levy in county not including principal town districts, 1910 (mills)	44
Dillon ranks 1st, with 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Aiken last with 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.	
4th—In percentage that assessed value of land per acre is to census value	7.8%
Census value \$44.95 and assessed \$3.49.	
12th—In number of inhabitants per bank, 1920.....	2,906
Number of banks, eleven.	
15th—In total banking resources, 1914.....	\$2,337,434.87
Charleston ranks 1st, with \$18,981,051.53, and Jasper last, with \$76,242.57.	
40th—In total subscription to Liberty Loans.....	\$1,044,400.00
39th—In percentage increase in per capita total bank- ing resources, 1914-19	84%
22nd—In per capita expenditures according to enrollment of whites, 1920	\$24.13
Darlington ranks 1st with \$72.67 and Abbeville last, with \$16.69.	
11th—In per capita expenditure according to enroll- ment of negroes	\$3.35
7th—In per capita expenditure according to enroll- ment of both races	\$15.90
12th—In percentage white mortgaged farms are of total farms owned by whites, 1920	8.8%
12th—In per cent of mortgaged farms (of all farms), 1920	8.2%
16th—In negro farms mortgaged, 1920.....	19.7%
Total number owned by negroes, 319.	
21st—In negro owned farm of total farms, 1920.....	8%
19th—In rank of counties in average improved acreage per farm, 1920	33%
15th—In total value of all school property, 1920.....	\$365,365.00
Greenville ranks 1st, with \$2,568,374 and Jasper last with \$38,042.	

Rank.

29th—In capital invested in textile industry, 1920.....	\$141,000.00
Spartanburg ranks 1st, with \$20,886,724 and Chesterfield 29th last, with \$141,000.	
10th—In number of inhabitants per automobile, 1920....	15.4
Marlboro ranks 1st, with 12.3 and Berkeley last, with 59.8.	
16th—In number of automobiles and trucks, 1920.....	2,070
Greenville ranks 1st, with 6,726 and Jasper last, with 226.	

VI.

CHESTERFIELD AGRICULTURE

ISOM TEAL.

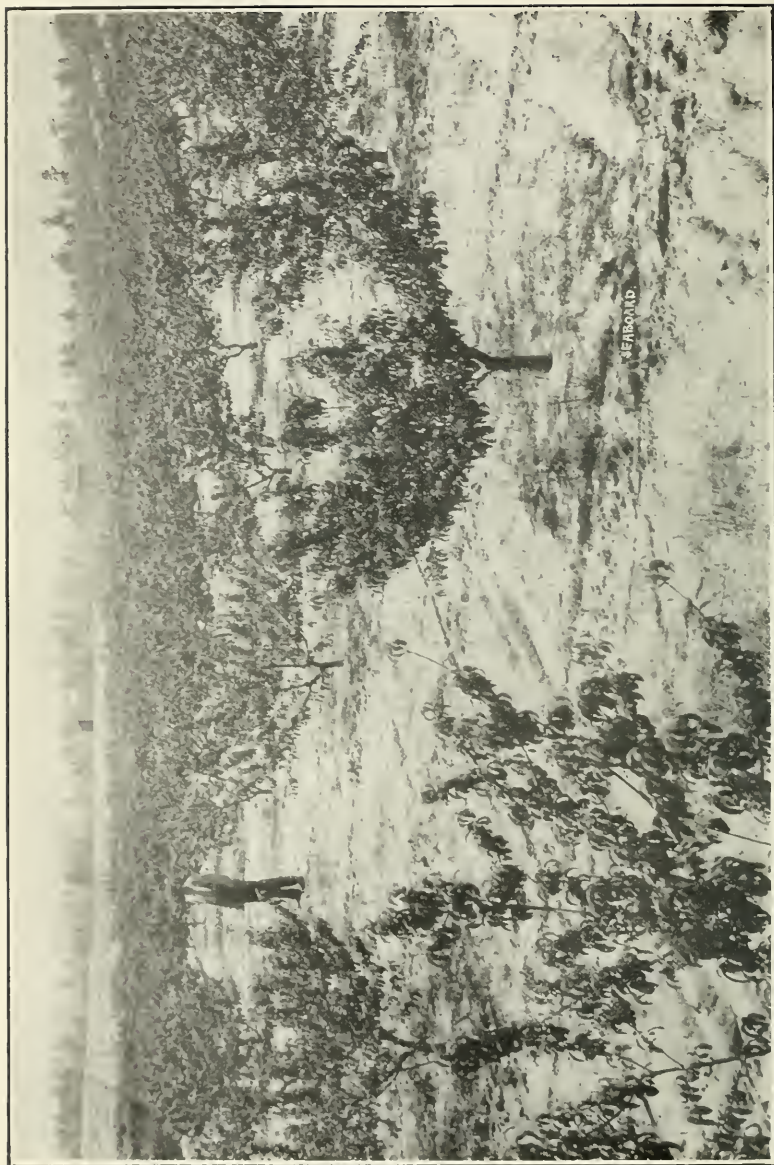
Appended to the end of this chapter will be found a table, compiled from the 1920 census, which is designed to show the standing of Chesterfield as compared with the other counties of the State. Absolute accuracy is not claimed, but these ratings should reveal our true position in agrarian matters, as well as indicating the general trend of our farming methods. The salient facts contained therein are used as a basis of a discussion calculated to bring out the most noticeable deficiencies along with whatever appears to be of greatest excellence and deserving special mention.

Farms

The number of farms given for 1920 was 4,487, and in this particular we rank 16th. The per cent increase from 1910-1920 was 27.6 as against a State increase of only 9.2%. The farms have a wide range in size, there being 14 containing less than 3 acres each and 10 having over 1000 acres apiece. The majority fell between the 20 to 100 acre limits, divided as follows: 1,963 farms were between 20 and 49 acres, while 973 had from 50 to 99 acres. More than half of all the farms are less than 50 acres in size. The natural consequences of this condition are hand made crops, little improved farm machinery, high production costs, small profits, and little accumulated farm wealth. We have far too few farms of sufficient size to permit extensive farm operations by the use of improved implements and modern methods.

46.3% of the farm land in the county is improved. Thirty-one counties make a better showing in this respect. This feature of undevelopment has its redeeming side, however, since it shows that there is still plenty of room for expansion, and that tenants and new settlers aspiring to farm ownership will be able to purchase unused land at very low prices and develop it themselves.

Likewise we should not be unduly concerned because 51% of the land in farms is woodland. This represents a reserve for future use, and at present it is paying dividends by furnishing fire wood, cross ties, telephone poles, and saw timber. Proper conservation of such



TRANSFORMING CHESTERFIELD SAND HILLS INTO CAROLINA FRUIT HILLS.

assets is to be encouraged, but there is little doubt that the percentage of woodland to tilled land is at present too high.

Idle Land

It is recognized that any territory having forests should preserve a certain part of them for the purpose of supplying timber and other forest products that are continually in demand. To meet these needs we have estimated that Chesterfield County ought to have 50,000 acres of woodland. But after setting aside 50,000 acres as the area that ought to be left in woodland, there remains in this county 121,628 acres of land that is not utilized for any productive purpose. Allowing seventy-five acres to the average family of five members, there is room for 1,622 new families, or 8,109 people. The waste land amounts to over a fifth of the total area of the county and could support, theoretically, a number equivalent to one fourth of the present total population.

However, there are various practical considerations that make impossible the utilization of all of the territory now lying idle. Chief among these is the lack of fertility of the soil in some of the sand hill regions. It is realized that such places, under present methods of cultivation, cannot be made profitable. Fruit, and particularly peaches, is being grown successfully in some parts of the sand hills. Whether in time all of this section will be so used remains to be seen. But irrespective of this result, and considering only fertile areas, there can still be found an abundance of good farming land as yet unoccupied. That this is an undesirable state of affairs goes without saying. A sparsely settled community is rarely prosperous. Good schools and churches cannot be maintained, the roads are generally poor, and there is lacking that spirit of cooperation and good will that comes from close association with companionable neighbors and produces a feeling of social well-being.

Use of Farm Machinery

More serious attention should be directed to the value of farm implements and machinery per acre of improved land. This value is \$7.70 and places the county in 24th place. The rank in itself is merely of passing interest; the conditions responsible for it have profound and far reaching effects and warrant investigation.

The advent of labor saving devices on the farm has been slow, but as is often the case with slow progress, it has been sure and steady. Wherever a mowing machine, a corn sheller, or wood saw is introduced, the work which they do is never thereafter done by hand, or with inferior tools, as was formerly the rule. No one will deny that modern machinery lessens the grind and lightens the labor

of the daily or seasonal work on the farm. That it is not more extensively used is due partly to the proverbial backwardness of farmers, partly to ignorance and shiftlessness, but chiefly to our staple crop of cotton and the small size of the average farm. Cotton must be picked, and largely cultivated, by hand. It is well known that a little farm with its limited output and small scale operations cannot afford the implements necessary for scientific and up-to-date farming. Then where cotton is grown on small farms, which is the situation in Chesterfield County, it follows that very little machinery can profitably be used. So long as this circumstance remains true, life on the farm will continue to be dull and unattractive, requiring arduous and never-ceasing labor and yielding meager profits in return.

The Financial Aspect

Altho Chesterfield County is 8th in size in the State, in value of all farm property it is 19th. While still below the average in total wealth, the rate of increase in farm wealth from 1910-1920 was extraordinarily high, being 228.7%. Only three other counties had a larger percentage increase for the same period. The per capita country wealth was \$740.89, which gave a rank of 19th. Marlboro, in first place, had for every country dweller \$1,129.63. In our county the value of all crops grown in 1919 was enough to give to every person in it \$132.85. For the same year Calhoun's crops amounted to \$234.01 for every person. Chesterfield came 19th in the value of crops per acre, the figure being \$34.00. For every inhabitant we had live stock products worth \$13.88, which was a standing of 14th. Edgefield led with live stock products valued at \$22.06 per person. The value of cotton and other non-food crops grown in Chesterfield amounted to 77% of the total worth of all our crops. Twenty-one counties grew relatively more food stuffs, and it is a safe prediction that they gained by the policy. Where a farmer produces his own food and also his stock feed, the money made on cotton and tobacco is largely profit, but when this is not done he is liable to find very little left after meeting his living expenses.

Livestock and Poultry

Chesterfield's showing in this department is somewhat above the average. When the meat, poultry, butter and egg supply per person is considered, it becomes evident that the people of this county clearly realize the tremendous advantage of having home raised products. There is a two fold benefit resulting, in that cotton money is not expended for table requirements, and there is also a profit gained from the sale of surplus meats, eggs, and butter. A very gratifying

tendency to be especially noted is that our farmers are rapidly augmenting their stocks of cattle, pork, and poultry. Chesterfield was 2nd in the State in per cent increase in poultry from 1910-1920 with 80.9%; 13th in per cent increase in hogs 1910-1920 with 96%; 15th in per cent increase in number of cattle for same period with 47%. It is hardly to be contended that the farms are as yet stocked to the point of maximum profitableness from such sources, but the progress being made towards that very desirable end is altogether satisfactory.

Crop Returns

While the farmers of Chesterfield County are not in the foremost rank of heavy producers, they are by no means in the rear. A glance at the figures for the leading crops will immediately dispel any doubts that may exist as to the competency of our farmers or the productiveness of the land.

The average value of all crops per acre in 1919 was \$34.00, which made a rank of 19th in the State. In the total value of all non-food crops we came 15th with \$8,182,588.00 worth. Orangeburg led the State in this regard with \$18,216,362.00. If the money value of all the crops grown in 1919 was divided equally among all the inhabitants of this county each person would receive \$132.85. There were 21 counties in the State that did better, Calhoun leading with a per capita crop value of \$234.01.

Chesterfield's showing in 1919 of a yield of 15.3 bushels of corn per acre was barely above the state average. However, the percentage increase in the total annual production from 1910 to 1919 was good; the latter year showing a 46.7% bigger crop than 1910. The 1919 yield of oats per acre was 20.1 bushels, thus entitling the county to the rank of 12th.

Cotton

In total production of cotton in 1920, Orangeburg came first in the State with 93,000 bales. Chesterfield's showing of 34,000 bales gave her the 22nd place on the table. However, in the matter of yield of lint cotton per acre Chesterfield ranked 16th with 255 pounds. Marlboro County, by producing 336 pounds per acre, came first.

The above figures prove that Chesterfield planters are above the average in ability to grow cotton. The value of this crop alone brought into the county in 1920 the sum of \$2,366,400. Proficiency in the growing of a money crop is of great importance and it is a distinct advantage to have such a record. Cotton, if properly co-ordinated with live stock and supplementary crops, may be made the key to wealth.

Corn

In 1909 there were 444,138 bushels of corn grown in Chesterfield County. For 1919 the yield was 651,659 bushels, which was a gain of 207,521 bushels or 46.7 per cent. Only twelve other counties had a larger percentage increase for this period. If the corn grown by the whole State in 1919 had been divided equally among all the people living in it, each person would have received 16.3 bushels. But if the corn grown in this county had been divided among Chesterfield County people, each person would have received 20.4 bushels. Thus it is seen that in the matter of corn raised in proportion to population this county ranks well above the State average. The yield per acre for the State as a whole was 15 bushels and in Chesterfield County it was 15.3 bushels per acre.

Oats

In 1919 there were 4,135 acres of land planted in oats in this county. From this acreage there was harvested 83,394 bushels of the grain, or 20.1 bushels to the acre. The State average in production of oats per acre was 18.3 bushels. The highest yield was obtained in Marlboro where 28 bushels was the record. Only eleven counties had a greater per acre production than Chesterfield. In respect to the quantity of oats grown compared with the number of people living within its borders, Chesterfield again was above the average, having 2.6 bushels to each person, which gave it the rank of 17th in the State.

Farm Tenancy

In 1920 there were in this county 4,487 farms, and of this number 60% were operated by tenants. Since a high degree of tenancy is an admitted evil, and as the percentage of all farms in the State that were operated by tenants was 64.5%, our standing is relatively favorable. In Marlboro the tenancy ran as high as 85.6%. The actual number of tenants in Chesterfield was 2,693, of whom 1,261, or 46.8%, were negroes.

There is a striking similarity between the counties having the highest degree of white tenancy and those having the greatest illiteracy among whites. This would seem to indicate that the reason most white tenants are not land owners is because they haven't the education, or general level of intelligence, sufficient to become and remain landed proprietors. Whether this be true or not, the fact is that in those counties where white tenancy is most prevalent there is found the greatest extent of white illiteracy.

Altho 60% of the number of all farms in the county are operated by tenants, the amount of land actually used by them is only 37.8%

of the total area in farms. In other words the 1,794 farms operated by owners or managers contain 198,837 acres, whereas the 2,693 farms operated by tenants contain only 121,055 acres. This makes the average size of an owner operated farm 110.8 acres, and that of a tenant operated farm 44.9 acres.

It is interesting to trace the color line among the farming classes of this county. In 1920 there were 1,444 white farm owners and 1,432 white tenants. For the same year the negro farm owners numbered 340 and the negro tenants 1,261. Thus it is seen that there were slightly more white than negro tenants. However, there were more white farm owners than white tenants, while for every negro farm owner there were 3.7 negro tenants. The situation amounts to this: practically all the negroes engaged in agriculture in this county are tenants, but the total number of tenants is divided nearly equally between whites and blacks. Therefore one-half the tenancy problem is also a negro problem.

Why an excessive degree of tenancy should be avoided will be explained in a later chapter, but the chief objections to be listed against it are as follows. The system depends on a rental to be paid either in cash or a certain amount or fraction of the cotton grown. This forces the tenant to devote his efforts almost exclusively to one crop. Being poor, he must obtain his supplies from merchants who take a lien on his crop and in addition often charge a ruinous rate of interest on the amounts advanced. With these conditions to face, the tenant naturally exerts every effort to get all he can out of the farm, replacing as little as possible. The consequences are plainly in evidence wherever tenancy is practised: depleted, run-down soils, dilapidated buildings, and a shifting population caring little for permanent improvements.

Dependence on Cotton

In 1920 South Carolina had 48 per cent of her cultivated land planted in cotton. The staple sold for an amount equal to 51 per cent of the total value of the eleven leading crops. Hence the State is justly known as a leading exponent of the one-crop system.

Chesterfield County farmers in 1919 planted 42,636 acres in corn, 4,135 acres in oats, 1,761 acres in tobacco, while they utilized for cotton alone 60,850 acres. The cotton acreage was 46.3 per cent of all the cultivated land, and that year the cotton brought as much as 61 per cent of the value of all crops, vegetables, fruits, and nuts grown in the county. It must be borne in mind, however, that 1919 was a banner year for the cotton grower and that the price received for his main commodity established a high mark. This showing was made before the appearance of the boll weevil, and in a year

when weather conditions made possible a large yield, and economic and political circumstances combined to set a record breaking price. If the conditions which prevailed at that time had lasted longer the farmers would soon have become fabulously rich, but the law of mechanics which says that for every action there must be an equal and opposite reaction, holds true in the business world as well. In spite of the fact that everybody ought to have known that a boom of unparalleled magnitude must of necessity be followed by a corresponding period of depression, when the break did come it caught most of the farmers unprepared. Cotton suddenly changed from a big asset to a heavy liability. Expected profits turned out to be great losses. Meanwhile the food and feedstuffs, which had previously been purchased with the money realized on cotton, had to be bought on credit. Obligations steadily increased while the price of cotton continued downward. Readjustment is even now still in progress and is following the lines logically to be expected. Live stock and poultry are gaining in number, while food and other supplementary crops are distinctly in vogue.

It is argued by the one-crop advocates that it is better to grow cotton exclusively and purchase all the supplies necessary than to divert the land and labor to the production of things which show a lower marketable value. It is true that, in general, more money can be made from an acre of cotton than from the same acre planted in anything else. But what is not so evident is that altho there is not likely to be much profit from the sale of these products, when the average farmer undertakes to buy them for his own consumption he is charged a fancy price. Usually they are bought on credit and here a further toll is exacted to compensate the merchant for "carrying" him. When everything is cleared up the farmer finds this to be the case. Food and feed crops have not the marketable value of cotton. Yet when he has them to buy the cost is greater than the profit realized on cotton on an area sufficient to produce such food and feedstuffs.

Where cotton is relied on absolutely an occasional good year may bring large monetary returns, but such good fortune is always followed by reverses that wipe out the temporary gains. Such a system puts farming on a gambling basis, develops the time-credit plan, tends to impoverish the soil, increases the difficulties of crop marketing, makes for periodic idleness of machinery and labor, lowers the general intelligence of farm hands, and has a depressing effect on the social life of the community.

Boll Weevil Menace

As outlined above, an all cotton farm is a proposition of doubtful profitableness under normal conditions. Varying weather, an un-

stable market with fluctuating prices, and other shifting factors make the undertaking fraught with financial dangers from the outset. When we add the long heralded boll weevil to this list of menaces confronting our cotton farmer, the situation becomes acute. Up to this point a diversification of farming interests has been urged as a step intended to lessen the risks incident to farming. With the advent of the boll weevil the adoption of this policy ceases to be merely advisable and becomes absolutely necessary.

The advance guard of the boll weevil invasion reached Chesterfield County in 1921. The damage done the crop in our county that year was relatively slight. However, if the experience of regions which were earlier infested can be relied on, the loss from this cause will be heavy in 1922 and ensuing years. This is in our case a forecast, but it is based on past results observed in the boll weevil sections of the country, and can be accepted as reasonably certain.

The most successful measures for combating the weevil have been found to be, first, a reduction of cotton acreage and an increase in food crops and live stock. Second, fall and winter ploughing and elimination of hedgerows and weedy fence corners. Third, the selection of an early maturing type of cotton, having a stalk with comparatively little foliage. Fourth, early planting and intensive cultivation. Fifth, picking up and burning fallen squares, and also ploughing under the dead stalks after the crop is gathered. Sixth, dusting the plants with calcium arsenate.

Such steps reduce the harm done by the weevils to a minimum. As yet no method has been discovered whereby the evil effects can be eliminated entirely.

Our Viewpoint

Because this county is predominantly agricultural, having its very existence based on the tilling of the soil, the fortunes of its people ebbing and flowing with the ever changing conditions that influence and control the making and selling of their crops, the position is here taken that anything that affects either adversely or favorably, the farmer and his work is of supreme importance. When the farmer reaches the point where he understands his problems and can successfully cope with their difficulties, he will have advanced far towards that state of efficiency in production that is required of an operator in other undertakings. Once familiarized with the risks, needless losses, and wasteful methods too often found in present day farming, and being made acquainted with the remedies for them, he will soon revolutionize his occupation. With understanding will come appreciation, and farmers as a class will begin to look upon their work as a profession, calling for all the technical

learning, skill, and exercise of sound judgment that a manufacturer, doctor, or chemist employs. When this is brought about it will be accompanied by security for everybody. For to firmly establish the farmer in his rightful economic and social standing is to guarantee the preacher, lawyer, and doctor prompt payment of their bills; to insure the merchant against loss from customers impoverished by crop failures; to make possible the support of adequate public institutions. We believe the farmers to be the real foundation on which all other interests in Chesterfield County, either directly or indirectly, rest. We have therefore tried to point out a few places where improvements may be made, being of the opinion that the suggestions, if carried out, will be of material aid in the future development of a county rich in possibilities.

Facts About Farms and Their Management

The ratings listed below are based mainly on the 1920 census report.

Among the counties of the State, Chesterfield ranks:

16th—In total number of farms	4,487
In 1910 there were 3,517, which makes 970 more than ten years ago, or an increase of 27.6% for the period. The increase for the State was only 9.2%.	
19th—In value of all farm property	\$21,351,988
Anderson leads with \$61,635,823 and Jasper is last, having \$4,255,029 worth.	
4th—In farm wealth increase 1910-1920, per cent	228.7
The State showed a gain of 143%.	
19th—In per capita country wealth	\$740.89
Marlboro, in first place, had in 1920 for every country dweller \$1,129.63; Charleston had least, \$289.57.	
22nd—In per capita crop values, 1920	\$132.85
Calhoun, coming first, had \$234.01; Charleston, 46th, had \$25.37.	
19th—In value of crops per acre, 1920	\$34.00
15th—In value of non-food crops, 1919	\$8,182,588
Orangeburg produced highest amount, \$18,216,362, and Jasper lowest, \$471,371.	
22nd—In percentage that non-food crops were of total crop values in 1919; per cent	77
Beaufort made best showing, having only 22%, while Marlboro's products were 89% non-food crops.	
24th—In value of farm implements and machinery per	

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acre of improved land	\$7.70
For this purpose Anderson spent most, \$11.69; while Barnwell expended least, \$3.84.	
14th—In value of live stock products per person, 1920..	\$13.88
Edgefield's live stock products per person were worth \$22.06 and Charleston's \$1.71.	
32nd—In farm land improved, per cent	46.3
Barnwell has 68.4%, and Georgetown 16.9%.	
19th—In average improved acreage per farm, per cent ..	33
Allendale is first with 55.2% and Georgetown last with 21%.	
12th—In total land area in woodland, per cent	30.7
Horry's percentage is 43.1, and Beaufort's 15.4%	
10th—In woodland in farms, per cent	51
34th—In percentage of farms operated by tenants, per cent.	60
Marlboro's tenancy is greatest, 85.6%, and Beaufort's smallest, 14.9%.	
12th—In percentage of all farms that are mortgaged, per cent	8.2
14.7% of Oconee's farms are mortgaged; only 2.6% of Marlboro's.	
12th—In percentage of white owned farms that were mortgaged (1910), per cent.....	8.8
21st—In percentage of all farms owned by negroes, per cent	8
78% of the farms in Beaufort are owned by negroes; only 2% in Dillon.	
16th—In percentage of negro farms mortgaged (1910), per cent	19.7
17th—In increased yield of corn in 1919 over 1910, bushels	207,521
Anderson showed increase of 577,080 bushels; Hampton decreased by 334,845 bushels.	
13th—In percentage increase in corn production (1910-1919), per cent	46.7
22nd—In yield of corn per acre in 1919, bushels.....	15.3
Charleston makes 23.6 bushels per acre and Barnwell 9.5 bushels.	
18th—In amount of corn per person in 1919, bushels	20.4
17th—In amount of oats per person in 1919, bushels	2.6
12th—In yield of oats per acre in 1919, bushels	20.1
Marlboro has highest yield, 28 bushels per acre, and Jasper lowest, 8.1 bushels.	

8th—In wheat per person, bushels	6
Lexington grew most, 1.9 bushels per person while Berkeley had none.	
33rd—In yield of wheat per acre in 1919, bushels	6.6
Dillon makes 13 bushels per acre while Berkeley plants none.	
15th—In percentage increase in number of cattle (1910-1920), per cent	47
Dillon's increase was 109% while Abbeville decreased 61%.	
32nd—In beef production per person in 1920, pounds....	9.9
Beaufort produced 129.8 pounds for every person; Greenville 3.6 pounds. State average 17.8 pounds.	
9th—In number of pounds of poultry per person in 1920; pounds	11.1
Saluda had 15.4 pounds; Charleston 2.6.	
22nd—In pork production per person in 1920, pounds ...	77.4
Horry had 183.3 pounds; York 22 pounds; State average 67 pounds.	
2nd—In increase of poultry (1910-1920), per cent	80.9
Charleston's increase was 97.4%; Berkeley decreased by 60.8%.	
9th—In smallness of egg deficit per person in 1919, dozens	7.8
Lexington had to import only 2.6 dozen per person; Charleston 16.2 dozen.	
14th—In butter production per person in 1919, pounds ..	12.5
Cherokee produced 23.6 pounds for each inhabitant; Charleston only .1 pound. State average 8.2 pounds.	
13th—In increase in hogs 1910-1920, per cent	96
The hogs in Anderson increased 276%; in Hampton they decreased 43%.	
12th—In decrease of sheep 1910-1920, per cent	35
Marion had an increase of 38%; Barnwell's sheep decreased 99%.	
15th—In production of tobacco	
22nd—In production of cotton, bales	34,000
Orangeburg comes first with 93,000 bales; Beaufort last with 400.	
11th—In area of idle land, acres	121,628
This estimate does not include 50,000 acres that are left for woodland.	
11th—In number of new settlers needed	8,109
Allowing the average family of five members seventy-	

five acres of land, this county could accommodate
1,622 new families.

- 16th—In lint cotton produced per acre in 1920, pounds.. 255
Marlboro made most, 336 pounds, and Beaufort least,
96 pounds per acre.

VII. FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION

A. L. CAMPBELL.

It is hard to realize what a small per cent of the food and feed supply needed in Chesterfield County is produced at home. Doubtless many are ignorant of the great amount of money going out of the county each year for food and feed supplies, which could easily and profitably be raised in the county. If from the facts set forth in the following paragraphs some of our farmers may be persuaded to try to better the situation, our work in compiling these statistics will not have been in vain. The figures, unless otherwise stated, were taken from the 1920 Census report.

Chesterfield County's Food and Feed Shortage

In 1919 Chesterfield County consumed \$6,138,155 worth of food and feed. Its total production of these supplies amounted to only \$3,171,804, which is \$2,966,351 less than the amount consumed. This shows the enormous sum of money leaving the county for food and feed supplies each year. When we consider the fact that our population is almost entirely rural the folly of this enormous outflow of cash is more apparent. If the population of all towns and villages, where the people are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, were left out of consideration there would still be a shortage—or in other words the actual farmers do not produce enough food and feed supplies for themselves. It is no uncommon sight to see farmers buying from the local merchants some of the most staple articles of their food and feed supply such as corn, both for food and feed, hay, meat and other livestock products. Why not raise these supplies at home and decrease the flow of wealth from our county? In the long run this will be found the best policy with most of our staple articles of food and feed. In some instances it has even proved to be a wise policy to grow enough wheat for home consumption notwithstanding the comparatively low acreage yield in Chesterfield County.

Cotton, as we all know, is our chief money crop. It is not our intention to disparage the growing of this crop; for even under boll weevil conditions it can still be profitably grown after the farmers learn the best methods to cope with the pest. It seems very likely that cotton will continue to be the chief money crop in Chesterfield

County, but we hope not the only one as it has been in the past. The extent to which non-food crops are grown in our county is shown by the figures in the following paragraph.

During the year 1919 the non-food crops produced in Chesterfield County sold for \$8,182,588. These figures compared with those of the production of food crops show that the value of non-food crops is \$5,009,784 in excess of all food and feed crops produced. During the past few years instead of increasing to their correct proportion of the total value of all crops produced in the county, food and feed crops have not even kept pace in percentage increase with non-food crops, notably with cotton. For instance in 1910 the total volume of all crops produced in Chesterfield County was \$3,107,564. Of this amount \$2,352,047 worth, or 75 per cent of the total, was non-food crops, leaving only \$755,517 worth of food and feed. In 1919 the total value of all crops produced in our county was \$10,604,676. Of this amount the \$8,182,588 worth of non-food crops represent 77 per cent of the total. The above figures besides showing that the production of food crops has not kept pace with the production of non-food crops, also show the great extent to which the farmers of our county are dependent upon money crops for their existence.

Our food shortage as shown by the table at the end of this chapter represents only the shortage in necessities that could be raised at home, or in other words only staple food and feed stuffs are taken into consideration. If the value of the necessarily imported articles of food and luxuries used in our county was added to the shortage, our food bill would be a great deal larger. These articles must be bought either from the proceeds of some non-food crop or from the sale of food and feed supplies. They do not figure importantly in this discussion since our chief aim is to show wherein we fail in making use of our soil and climatic resources in raising the staple articles of supply to which our geographical position is suited.

It has been argued that our farmers can grow non-food crops and purchase their food and feed supplies more profitably than they can be grown at home. This is not the case. There is not a single article listed in our shortage table that cannot be grown in the county more cheaply than it can be purchased from outside sources. When supplies are imported, the farmer has to pay the profits of the middlemen between the producer and himself, as well as transportation costs. These items of expense do not increase the value of the article at all but they add to the purchase price. As our food and feed deficit of \$2,966,351 is decreased the wealth of our county will be correspondingly increased.

Shortage in Detail

Although Chesterfield County ranks 13th in the state in corn production there is not nearly enough produced in the county to meet the home demands. To supply the needs of the population and to furnish the necessary supply for livestock, 991,039 bushels of corn are needed yearly. In 1920 our production was only 651,659 bushels. There was, therefore, a total shortage of 339,380 bushels, or a per capita shortage of 10.5 bushels. So large a corn deficit is inexcusable when we bear in mind the adaptibility of our soil and climate to corn production and the comparatively good yields produced per acre.

In hay and forage production we also fall short. The necessary amount to feed our livestock during the year 1920 was 12,948 tons. Only 8,344 tons were produced, leaving a deficit of 4,604 tons. This shortage is especially significant when we realize that our meat production, beef particularly, is affected thereby. Twenty-four counties produced less hay and forage than Chesterfield. The extent of the increase in the production of hay and forage during the last ten years is very encouraging. In 1910 only 1,487 tons were produced while in 1920 the production was 8,344 tons, an increase during the decade of 6,857 tons, or a percentage increase of 461 per cent.

Another staple article of food in which our production was deficient is butter. The needed amount per year is 1,534,512 pounds. The yearly production in Chesterfield County is only 400,270 pounds. This leaves a deficit of 1,134,242 pounds, or a per capita deficit of 35 pounds. Considering the wholesomeness of dairy products as foods and the cheapness of their production this shortage is astonishing and of great import. Every farmer, both tenant and land-owner, should own at least one milk cow. Nothing else at so small expense will add as much to the food supply.

Our total meat shortage was 1,863,015 pounds. This includes all kinds of meats used for food but of course beef and pork comprised the greater part. The total amount produced was 2,996,293 pounds. The amount needed was 4,859,288 pounds. In other words 1,863,015 pounds of meat had to be secured outside of the county. At the present comparatively high prices of meats this represents a vast expenditure.

Reasons for Deficit in Home Grown Supplies

There are three main factors causing Chesterfield County's deficit. These are: (1) excessive tenancy; (2) the one crop evil; (3) the lack of a ready cash market for home raised supplies. Each of these are evils that can gradually be corrected by the farmers them-

selves and by the cooperative endeavor of the farmers and local business men.

Tenancy is the prevailing system of land tenure in the county. Of the 4,487 farms in Chesterfield County in 1920 2,693, or 60 per cent, were operated by tenants. This system has been gradually growing on us for many years. In 1910, of the 3,517 farms in our county only 1,865, or 53 per cent, were operated by tenants. That the production of food and feed crops is affected by this system can be easily recognized by a little thought. Most cash renters as well as share croppers produce their crops with borrowed capital, either in the form of supplies, stock and farming machinery or in cash. To be able to pay his landlord, merchant or banker when the crop is harvested, the tenant must be able to turn his produce into ready cash. Under the present conditions this cannot be satisfactorily done except with the so called money crops, cotton and tobacco. The average length of occupancy of a farm by the tenant under the existing system is scarcely longer than two years. Thus we see there is no incentive for the tenant farmer to attempt to improve the land, rather to take all the fertility possible from the soil during his occupancy. Therefore, cotton and tobacco are the chief crops of farms worked by non-owners. The tenant is not to be blamed for this condition. Owing to the short term contract usually made between the landlord and tenant no satisfactory system of diversified farming can be established by the tenant. He will not take chances upon having a portion of the fruits of his toil reaped by his successor. Since tenancy in some form is sure to be continued as a method of land tenure owing to the size of our farms and the character of the population, the plausible way to combat the evil effects is to improve the system and educate the tenant farmers along the line of diversified farming. The situation created by the boll weevil problem makes it as necessary for the tenant farmer to be able to live at home as it is for the owner operator.

The prevailing tendency of our farmers to follow the one crop system of farming makes for a large deficit in food and feed supplies. Money crops comprised in 1920, 77 per cent of the total value of all crops produced in the county. This 77 per cent was composed almost entirely of the one crop, cotton. With such a large per cent of our farm land planted in cotton, food and feed crops can only be planted to a very small extent.

The third reason for the food and feed deficit has to do with the disposition of these supplies after they are produced. There is no question concerning the disposition of all feed crops produced for they can be disposed of most profitably by having them consumed by stock on the farm. Unless there is a way provided for disposing

of the surplus food products produced the tendency will continue to be towards underproduction. Our local market system at present does not offer the farmers satisfactory cash markets for produce other than cotton and tobacco. An improvement in the marketing situation would add an incentive to the production of food and feed supplies.

How Conditions May Be Improved

There has been much written about and many estimates made of the loss that the South sustains annually through its failure to produce enough food crops and animal products for its own needs. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the farmers' advisors that it is bad business to buy what can be produced at home. This is not always true, but under the present circumstances it is certainly the safest plan for the farmer to follow, owing to the added dangers of the one crop system occasioned by the advent of the boll weevil. Our food and feed deficit must be cut down and the remedy seems to be diversified or balanced farming including liberal attention to stock raising. This, of course, does not mean that cotton must be left out altogether but that it must cease to monopolize the attention of the farmers.

There are certain essentials to any satisfactory and permanently successful cropping or farming system: (1) the system must maintain or increase soil fertility; (2) it must not involve too great a risk; (3) it must yield a fair money return for labor and capital invested.

The first of these essentials not only involves the crops grown, but also the manner of disposing of these crops. The second essential requires that there be more than one crop, and perhaps more than one money crop. It is too risky for the average farmer to depend on any one crop to furnish the revenue with which to buy his necessities. Cotton will continue to be our chief money crop in Chesterfield County but for our farmers to play safe it should not be the only source of revenue.

The third essential of a successful cropping system, a fair money return for labor and capital invested, will be evident under the system of balanced farming. The income will be more substantial after this system is in operation than it is at present and the chances of loss a great deal less. The revenue received from the sale of money crops can be spent in making permanent improvements on the farm and in the home, thereby increasing the productiveness of the farm and making farm life more worthwhile. Under a thoroughly balanced system of farming both capital and labor can be used to best advantage for the entire year.

Instead of a large expenditure in one season of the year and almost the total income coming in at a later season the expense and income will be spread throughout the year. The seasonal nature of labor occasioned by the one crop system will also be remedied. Profitable employment can be found on the farm during all seasons.

The development of the livestock industry should be an important factor under a system of diversified farming. The raising of livestock necessitates the production of feed crops, for no more livestock should be kept than the farmer produces feedstuffs to feed. In other words, certain crops must be produced under a system of diversified farming to maintain soil fertility as well as supply the needs on the farm, and when such crops are produced, then livestock enough should be kept to consume the surplus of these crops.

Feed crops, if grown to sell directly, cannot compete with cotton as a money crop, but growing feed crops to be consumed by livestock is very different. If our acreage in money crops is to be decreased then our acres must be made more productive. The growing of feed crops for our stock on a balanced farming plan offers the best means to this end; because some of the best soil improving crops such as velvet beans, vetch, clover and cowpeas are at the same time among the best feed crops. Thus an increased interest in stock raising will besides wiping out our meat deficit, furnish an additional source of revenue and go far towards putting our farmers on a substantial basis of farming.

The number of livestock in Chesterfield County is shown in detail in the table of livestock units at the end of this chapter. A lightly stocked farm area means one animal unit for every five acres of land in farms. An animal unit consists of either one horse, one milk cow, two beef cattle, five hogs, seven sheep, or one hundred fowls. For our county to be on a lightly stocked basis we need 63,978 animal units, while only 16,463 are to be found. In other words, our farms are supporting only 25 per cent of the number of livestock that they should under a balanced farming system.

Since dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine and poultry supply practically one-half of the food supply of the country our failure to have our farms well stocked results in a very serious deficit in our food production. The meat bill is one of the biggest items in the grocery bill of the average family. Any farmer can produce his meat supply at very small cost on surplus products about the farm. Four hogs averaging 150 pounds each and two or three beef cattle will furnish the bulk of the meat supply for the average family. The addition of more cattle and swine on our farms will decrease our grocery bills and better utilize the land not suited for cultivated crops.

Dairying should be developed to a greater extent in Chesterfield County. At present we have only 3,685 milk cows in the county. That is approximately one milk cow for every nine persons which is evidently too small a number to furnish the needed supply of dairy products all the year round. Dairying should become a profitable industry in Chesterfield County if creameries were established and operated on the cooperative plan. It is more profitable to sell cream to a creamery than to make farm butter for sale. It has been found that a creamery can be profitably operated where the continuous supply of products from six hundred cows may be had. It would be a decided step forward in our farming system if dairying should be developed to the extent that creameries could be established in various sections of the county.

Poultry raising is another neglected feature of farming that merits increased attention. The cost of living on the farm could be materially decreased by an increased production of poultry products. The cost of keeping a flock of laying hens and enough other poultry to furnish a variety in the meat supply is relatively low considering the value of their products. Every farmer will profit by the addition of a few fowls to his barnyard. Besides producing enough poultry products for home consumption many farmers find it profitable to produce a surplus for the market. Poultry raising, both as a side line and as an industry, is gaining a foothold in Chesterfield County. An organization of poultry raisers has been organized which is increasing the interest in the industry and putting it on a firm basis.

Chesterfield County Balance Sheet in Foodstuffs: 1919

1. Food and feed needed:

31,969 people @ \$161.28	\$5,155,960
7,106 work animals @ \$75.75	538,279
5,984 dairy cattle @ \$35.67	213,449
1,102 other cattle @ \$15.55	16,136
95 sheep @ \$3.44	327
16,641 swine @ \$12.86	214,003

Total food and feed needed	\$6,138,155
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2. Food and feed produced:

Food and feed crops	\$2,424,088
Dairy products	194,635
Poultry products	246,341
Honey and wax	3,082
Beef cattle and swine	303,658

Total food and feed produced	\$3,171,804
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Shortage in home-raised food and feed	2,966,351
Cotton and other non-food crops	8,182,588

Distribution of Food and Feed Shortage

1. Meat needed for 31,969 people @ 152 pounds	4,859,288
Meat produced:	
546 calves @ 150 pounds	\$1,900
556 cattle @ 350 pounds	194,600
102,838 poultry @ 3.5 pounds	359,933
14,746 swine @ 160 pounds	2,359,840
Total meat produced	2,996,273
Shortage	1,863,015
2. Butter needed for 31,969 people @ 48 pounds	1,534,512
Produced	400,270
Deficit, pounds	1,134,242
3. Fowls needed @ 12 fowls per person	383,628
Produced	101,836
Deficit, fowls	281,792
4. Eggs needed @ 17.5 dozen per person	559,458
Produced	309,652
Deficit, dozen	249,806
5. Corn needed @ 31 bushels per person	991,039
Produced, bushels	651,659
Deficit	339,380
6. Wheat needed @ 4 bushels per person	127,876
Produced, bushels	18,112
Deficit, bushels	109,764
7. Hay needed for 7,095 work animals @ 10 tons per day,	12,948
Produced, tons	8,344
Deficit, tons	4,604

Facts About Food and Feed Production

The following facts and comparisons show in concise form how Chesterfield County ranks in the state in the production of a few staple articles of food and feed. The data are derived mainly from the United States Census of 1920.

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15th—In total corn production, bushels	651,659
Orangeburg County led with 1,460,318 bushels. Jasper County produced least with a yield of 154,526 bushels. The average county production in the state was 597,218 bushels.	
22nd—In corn production per acre, bushels	15.3
Charleston County ranks first with a per acre production of 23.6 bushels. Barnwell comes last with a production of 9.5 bushels per acre. The state average was 15 bushels per acre.	
18th—In per capita production of corn, bushels	20.4
Calhoun ranks first with a per capita production of 31.8 bushels. Charleston comes last with 4.2 bushels. State average 16.3 bushels per person. Since for our food supply and feed for livestock there is needed 31 bushels per person, we find a per capita shortage in Chesterfield County of 10 bushels. The total deficit for the county is 339,380 bushels.	
13th—In per cent increase in corn production 1910-1919...	46.7
Charleston County ranks first with an increase of 108.2 per cent. Three counties showed a decrease.	
5th—In wheat production per person, bushels	.6
Lexington County with a per capita production of 1.9 bushels ranks first. Thirteen counties produced less than .1 bushel per person. State average is .37 bushels per capita. Four bushels per person are needed; therefore, our deficit is 3.4 bushels per person, or a total of 108,594 bushels.	
33rd—In wheat production per acre, bushels	6.6
Dillon County with a per acre production of 13 bushels leads in this respect. Average for state, 7.4 bushels.	
22nd—In hay and forage produced, total crop (tons)	8,344
During the ten year period 1910 to 1920 production increased from 1,487 tons to 8,344 tons, an increase of 460 per cent.	
12th—In oats produced per acre, bushels	20.1
Marlboro led with 28 bushels per acre. Jasper comes last with only 8.1 bushels per acre. Average for state, 18.35 bushels.	
17th—In per capita oat production, bushels	2.6
Saluda ranks first with 10.2 bushels produced per capita. The state average was 2.1 bushels per person.	

32nd—In beef production per person, pounds	9.9
Beaufort County led with 129.8 pounds per person.	
Greenville last with only 3.6 pounds per capita. Average for state, 17.8 pounds.	
22nd—In pork production per capita, pounds	77.4
Horry County ranks first with 183.3 pounds per capita.	
York comes last with 22 pounds.	
15th—In increase in number of cattle 1910 to 1920, per cent. .	47
Dillon comes first with an increase of 109 per cent.	
13th—In percentage increase in swine	96
Anderson County ranks first with an increase of 276 per cent.	
14th—In value of total livestock products per person	\$13.88
Edgefield ranks first with \$22 worth per capita.	
Charleston ranks lowest with \$1.70 worth per person.	
14th.—In butter production per person, pounds	12
Cherokee County comes first with 23.6 pounds per capita. Charleston ranks lowest with only one pound per person. Average for state, 8.2 pounds.	
9th—In smallness of egg deficit per person, dozen	7.8
Lexington comes first with a deficit of only 2.6 dozen.	
Charleston comes last with a deficit of 16.2 dozen.	
2nd—In increase of poultry of all kinds 1910-1920, per cent.	80.9
Charleston ranks first with an increase of 97.4 per cent. Berkeley comes last by decreasing 60.8 per cent.	
9th—In poultry production per person, pounds	11.1
Saluda County produces most, 15.4 pounds per capita.	
Charleston comes last with only 2.6 pounds per person.	

Chesterfield County Livestock—1920 Census

1. Animal units on hand:	Animal units
6960 mature work animals	6,960
88 colts (1-2)	44
3685 dairy cattle	3,685
3171 calves and heifers (1-2)	1,586
827 other cattle (1-2)	413
8811 swine (1-5)	1,762
7830 pigs (1-10)	783
71 sheep (1-7)	10
24 lambs (1-10)	2
101,836 poultry (1-100)	1,018
Total animal units	16,463

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II. Animal units needed:

Acres in farms divided by 5—319,892 acres divided by 5	63,978
Per cent that units on hand is of the units on a lightly stocked farm area	25
Per cent below the level	75

VIII.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS

ISOM TEAL.

A. L. CAMPBELL.

The most outstanding characteristic of this county in recent times has been its extraordinary rate of development. Not so many years ago land could be bought in large tracts at the ridiculously low price of one dollar an acre. The rural districts were sparsely settled and farming was relatively unprofitable. Roads were more like winding trails than highways. One teacher schools were common, and a general condition of backwardness prevailed.

The last decade or two has changed all that. Throughout the breadth of the county there has occurred a great movement of expansion and improvement. On all sides and in every activity betterments are to be noted. We propose in this chapter to introduce some of the evidences of such advancement.

Agriculture

Since Chesterfield County is so predominantly a rural community the rating of the county is determined by the condition of its farmers. Its progress depends almost entirely on those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Any progressive step in agriculture means an advance for the county as a whole.

During the last decade our farm wealth increased 228.7 per cent. Only three counties increased more. That our farmers are making good use of their ability and increased resources is shown by the many instances where we lead in production. In 1919 only 14 counties produced more corn, 15 more cotton per acre, 8 more poultry products and 13 more dairy products per capita, than Chesterfield. Our increase in the production of these and other products during the last decade is well above the state average. Only 12 counties rank higher in percentage increase of corn production, 1910-1920; 12 in increase in swine, and one in increase in poultry. Many more instances of where we lead might be mentioned but these will suffice to show the upward trend in production.

Our farming system is improving. Cotton is fast losing its place of supremacy on our farms. Improved methods of farming are being introduced and new enterprises such as stock and poultry

raising, trucking and fruit growing are being adopted. Each year the tendency is towards a more diversified and substantial plan.

Cooperation

The fact that we are becoming more and more inclined towards cooperation in matters of common interest shows a progressive spirit in our county.

The many organizations of folks interested in the same industry or movement found in the county are forms of cooperation. Each member of such an organization gets the benefit of every other member's experience through their regular meetings and discussions. This spirit of mutual helpfulness is the thing that is making a success of various new industries such as poultry raising and fruit growing and is a big factor in Chesterfield County's progress.

The latest evidence of our cooperative spirit is the way in which, within the last few months, Chesterfield joined hands with the other counties in the development of the South Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Marketing Association. This is our first venture on a large scale in cooperative marketing; therefore, we know as yet very little from practical experience about this form of marketing. The chief reason for this is the fact that our main crops for the market, cotton and tobacco, are so widely grown that it is necessary for the producers of the entire state to organize and pool their products in order to benefit materially from cooperative selling. The fact that our farmers did join whole-heartedly with such an organization when it was launched is very gratifying.

In order to put this state-wide organization across successfully and to make sure of having at least 400,000 bales of cotton to sell cooperatively, each county was assigned a quota of approximately one-fourth of the 1920 production. Chesterfield produced 34,000 bales in 1920; therefore her quota was 8,500 bales. The amount actually pledged to date is 10,178 bales, or about 20 per cent over her quota. This represents the pledges of 199 of our leading farmers. The acceptance of this form of marketing by the producers of our most important crop is a very decided step forward. It shows that our farmers are realizing that the theory of the farmer's independence and "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost" is absolutely wrong.

Chesterfield County Fair

The County Fair held under the auspices of the Chesterfield County Fair Association furnishes each year an opportunity for the folks of the county to spend pleasantly and profitably a few days of relaxation after the strenuous harvest season. It affords an oppor-

tunity for the people of different sections to meet and while enjoying the amusement and social features to see what others are doing and receive profitable suggestions.

Besides the material benefits that the fair furnishes by promoting friendly rivalry among the farmers and by providing a place for disseminating ideas it is a splendid means of promoting the spirit of fellowship among the people of the county. A common ground is afforded on which all classes may meet and exchange ideas and come to a better understanding of each other.

Our County Fair Association has put forth earnest effort in behalf of our fair each year. That, without exception, the fair has been a success every year is due to the work of its officers and the cooperation of the people as a whole.

Regarding the organization and work of the Fair Association Mr. C. L. Hunley of Chesterfield has submitted these facts:

"Mainly thru the efforts of L. H. Trotti, Mayor of Chesterfield, the Chesterfield County Fair Association was organized in the early autumn of 1913. The first officers were, L. H. Trotti, President; W. J. Tiller, Vice-President; C. L. Hunley, Secretary and Treasurer. The first County Fair was held in November 1913 and was a fine exhibition of the County's resources. Every November thereafter the Chesterfield County Fair has been held and is looked forward to as an annual county event.

"The Fair Association is a stock company with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. The Association owns 12 acres of valuable land in the western suburbs of Chesterfield along-side the railroad track. There are ample buildings to take care of the exhibits, which are of varied character every year.

"The present officers of the Fair Association are, L. H. Trotti, President; J. A. Welsh, Vice-President; W. P. Odom, Secretary and Treasurer—these three, together with Parnell Meehan and J. W. Hanna, form the Executive Committee which has complete charge of the fair. The annual exhibition will again be staged in November of this year."

Organization of Poultry Raisers

The adoption of poultry raising as an industry in our county is another detour from the beaten path of the past. For several years a few of our citizens have shown an interest in poultry raising, but only within the last few months has this interest so increased as to materialize in a club for the promotion of the enterprise. Mr. C. L. Hunley gives us the following regarding this club:

"The Chesterfield County Poultry Club was organized in December of 1921 and is one of the livest organizations in South Carolina.

There are 96 paid members of this club and banquets are held monthly.

"Great preparations are being made by this Poultry Club for their annual exhibition which will be held in connection with the Chesterfield County Fair this year. Five hundred dollars are being offered in prizes for champion birds.

"The officers of the Chesterfield County Poultry Club are, D. W. Knight, Jr., President; Parnell Meehan, Vice-President; Gratton McFarlin, Secretary; J. Andy Teal, Treasurer."

Fruit Growing

One of the most promising and widely adopted new enterprises of our county is fruit growing. The region which has lately been named the Carolina Fruit Hills extends diagonally across the county. Only within the last few years has fruit growing been undertaken on a commercial basis. In the vicinity of McBee peach growing has taken the strongest foothold. Good sized orchards are also found near Cheraw, Pageland, and Ruby.

Mr. J. D. Sexton furnishes us the following article regarding this industry in the McBee vicinity and in the county as a whole:

"Fruit growing in Chesterfield County has been a possibility more or less considered for years. To any thoughtful person looking over the lands around McBee, there has always come visions of mile after mile of peach trees, acres of vineyards interspersed here and there with fields of dewberries. The topography of this country naturally suggests such a development. McBee is in the heart of the Sand Hill section now more aptly named the Fruit Hill Section of South Carolina. The McBee Ridge runs in a northwesterly direction forming a natural watershed between Black Creek and Lynches River with their many tributaries. Such a lay of the land affords air drainage par excellence; air drainage, that constant settling from the hills to the lowlands of moist air which protects the higher lands from early and late frosts. So ample is this air drainage on the McBee Ridge that for more than a generation, long before commercial orchards were ever dreamed of, there has never been a total loss here of fruit in home orchards. This condition presented to the minds of some of the more progressive farmers the advantages of commercial fruit growing. Then too the soil, light and sandy tho it is on the higher ground, is very responsive to care and fertilizer, so much so that young fruit trees and vines grow off quickly and vigorously, soon producing fruit of four striking characteristics; namely, uniform size—not too big or too little—high color, delicious flavor, and splendid keeping qualities. These four qualities are of

prime importance in growing fruit for market. With all these advantages it is not at all remarkable that peach orchards should dot the landscape as they now do around McBee.

"To Mr. H. R. McLeod is due the honor of establishing the first commercial orchard of any consequence. Mr. McLeod's first attempt was a block of 1000 trees set in 1916 which produced in its first bearing year \$1900 worth of fruit, and in its second bearing year more than \$4000 worth. Within the past year the peach industry has grown to larger proportions. A number of the leading citizens now have young orchards of hundred acre blocks. The Seaboard Air Line has actively contributed to the development of this industry and the leaders of the McBee community have talked peaches, dreamed peaches and lived peaches until this little town within a few years can claim the honor of being the peach city of the Palmetto State. Still there is room here for more orchards and more people.

"Grape growing, dewberry culture, also cantaloupe and watermelon production are other possibilities of the section which are rapidly coming to the front. Fruit growing has come to stay, and it is the writer's prediction that within the span of only a few short years, the Sand Hills of Chesterfield will become a key-stone in the State's arch of agricultural importance."

Chesterfield County Highways

Within the last few years a road building movement of considerable magnitude has been inaugurated in this county. In our opinion this work will result in untold benefit to everybody concerned. Good roads will do much towards making good times.

Mr. C. L. Hunley explains our road building program in the account here given:

"Improved roads for Chesterfield County can be dated from the beginning of the year 1921. It was then that the old system of a Supervisor was abolished and a County Commission was appointed, they in turn electing a County Highway Engineer. Mr. T. E. Mulloy was elected to this position.

"At the first, provision was made by Engineer Mulloy for a complete and comprehensive survey of all the main arteries of travel. These were: 1. From Cheraw, thru Chesterfield, Ruby, Mt. Croghan, Pageland, and to Lancaster County line, this being the direct route to Lancaster, S. C. This highway is now a part of the Calhoun Highway. 2. From Cheraw, thru Patrick and McBee to the Kershaw County line, this being on the direct route to Camden and Columbia and is a part of the Washington-Jacksonville route and has been officially named the Jefferson Davis Highway. 3. From Society Hill, thru Cheraw to the North Carolina line on the direct route to Wadesboro,

N. C. 4. From Chesterfield to the North Carolina line, this being the direct route to Wadesboro, N. C. 5. From McBee, thru Jefferson and Pageland to the North Carolina line, this being on the direct route to Monroe and Charlotte, N. C. These roads, or nearly all of them, have been adopted into the State Highway System.

"Having the main roads to be improved, the kind of construction next received attention. It was decided that gravel roads would be constructed as far as possible. Where gravel was not obtainable then top soil or sand-clay roads would be built.

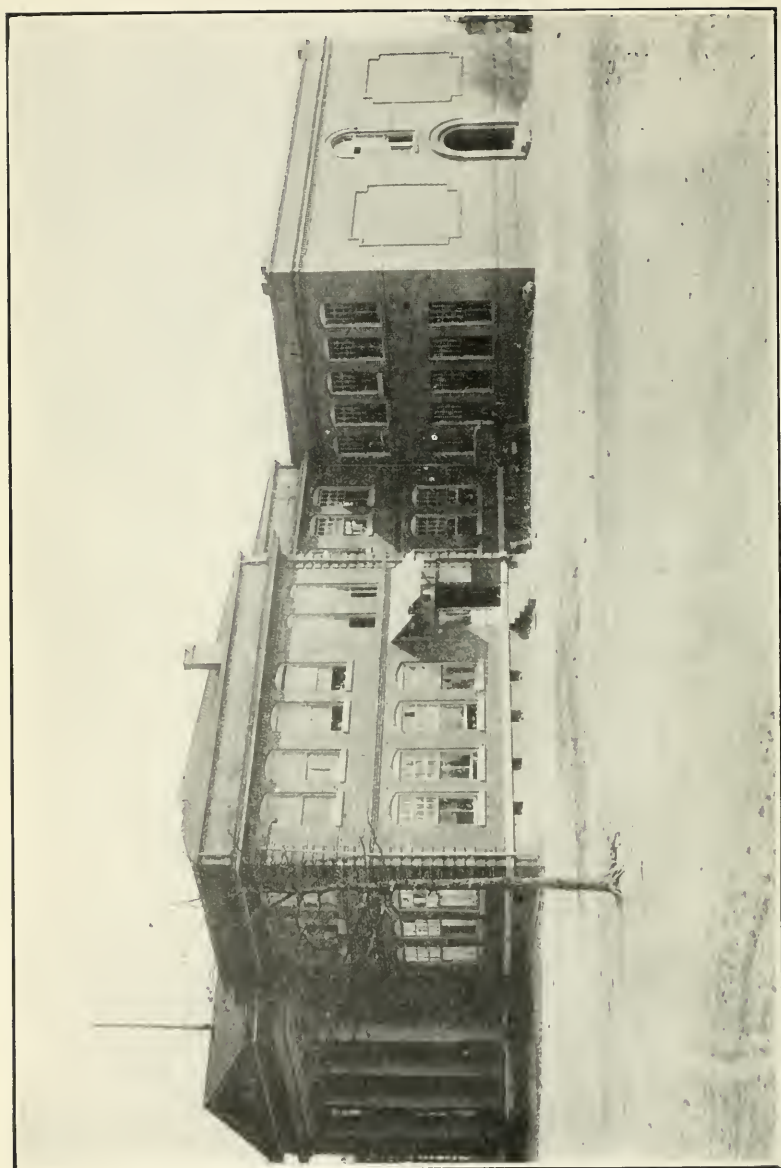
"Paying for the work as it progressed was the financial policy that was adopted. The ordinary county road levy was fixed at four mills and one-half of this was set aside for permanent roads. Then two additional mills were levied under the State Highway Act for permanent roads. In addition all money received from automobile license fees were set aside for the permanent road program.

"To date the four separate county forces under direction of Mr. Mulloy have built about thirty-five miles of permanent roads of a first class type. The Cheraw-Chesterfield section of the Calhoun Highway is complete, being graded and graveled thruout and is now in fine shape and is second to no road that is not of the hard surface type. About ten miles of the Calhoun Highway west of Chesterfield has been completed; this section is a top soil road but is in splendid condition. About five miles of the Pageland-Jefferson road has been completed, this being a top soil road. About eight miles of the Cheraw-McBee section of the Washington-Jacksonville (Jefferson Davis Highway) is now completed, five miles of this being of gravel surface, the balance of sand-clay.

"Engineer Mulloy has not tried to build highways too fast; he is after permanent roads and is willing to make haste slowly. His forces are working smoothly and on a definite program. It is planned that by midsummer 1923 all the main arteries of travel of the county will have been constructed. Then he will broaden the program and commence the construction of the lateral roads of the county. For years Chesterfield County spent large sums of money on her roads but to no avail—all went to patch up bad spots in bad roads. But now she has a definite job outlined and steady progress is being made towards its completion. For every dollar that is spent now real constructive values of a permanent nature are obtained."

Pageland

This town and the surrounding territory is known for its rapid growth and general progressiveness. The article below was written by Mr. C. M. Tucker and Dr. J. D. Colson.



THE PAGELAND HIGH SCHOOL.

"Pageland is one of the best towns of its size in the state. It is located in the Piedmont section, being in the upper part of Chesterfield County, and is 45 miles from Charlotte, N. C., 20 miles from Monroe, N. C., 35 miles from Cheraw, 20 miles from Chesterfield, 14 miles from Ruby, 10 miles from Mt. Croghan, 9 miles from Jefferson, 27 miles from Kershaw, and 26 miles from Lancaster. High, dry, and healthy, it stands near the highest point in the county, bidding defiance to mosquitoes, malaria, and other low country handicaps. It is on a ridge where the sand of the low country and the clay of the up country come together, and is well watered but ideally drained. The winters are not severe, and the summer breeze night and day is the boon of the town and the envy of others less favored. Mosquito nets are unknown, and malaria is a stranger. No finer climate can be found, and those who seek health, comfort, and happiness will do well to see this town first.

"The population in 1920, as given in the census report, was 521. The town is governed by a mayor, four wardens, one policeman, and an active Board of Health. It is laid off with broad streets and sidewalks, and is destined to be a place of much beauty and attraction.

"Pageland is rapidly becoming a hub from which splendid highways radiate. It is on the Calhoun Highway running east and west, and also on a highway running north and south connecting Monroe, N. C., and Charlotte, N. C., with the various towns south. These four main roads out branch off into a net-work of roads as the distance increases, thus giving the town an enviable position with respect to roads. The Chesterfield and Lancaster Railway serves the town, and makes north and south connections with the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Cheraw.

"The Pageland High School has an enrollment of 425 pupils, one principal and twelve teachers. There are class rooms for every grade, and a large auditorium and stage where entertainments are given by local and foreign talent, and public meetings are held. The school occupies about two acres fronting on the main street and the building is a credit to any town of this size. The value of the school property is about \$40,000, and the total taxable property of the district is \$266,000.

"Listed below are business enterprises and other organizations that show the remarkable development of the town, as well as its possibilities:

"The Pageland Journal is a well supported weekly paper giving local and general news. In connection with it is a well equipped job office.

"The local telephone company gives local and long distance service to its patrons. Besides many local lines to nearby centrals, it has Bell connections with Camden, and independent lines to Monroe, Mt. Croghan, Ruby and Chesterfield.

"An ice plant of six tons capacity furnishes ice for all local needs and some for shipping.

"Another asset is a bottling plant which serves its territory by truck.

"A novelty works makes whatever is required.

"Two insurance and real estate agencies look out for the insurance and real estate of the town and community.

"A large modern ginning plant with the latest improved machinery gins about five thousand bales of cotton annually, and handles seed, meal, hulls, wood, and coal.

"The Bank of Pageland with a capital of \$50,000 and resources of more than half a million dollars serves the merchants, manufacturers, and farmers in a financial way.

"A Building and Loan Association aids in building new homes and paying for old ones. The third series has just been started.

"There are a number of retail merchants, one department store, one wholesale grocery, two drug stores, one meat market, four garages, two blacksmith shops, five cotton buyers, two physicians, no lawyers, four churches and five ministers; also the following fraternal or social organizations: Masons, Juniors, Woodmen, American Legion, and dependent or kindred societies.

"There is one dairy which supplies milk, butter and ice cream.

"Three cotton warehouses provide storage capacity for the benefit of the farmers.

"A sweet potato curing house is to be built soon.

"Several large trucks do public hauling, and aid the farmers in marketing their cotton and other products. Melons and cantaloupes, which bring in money at a much needed time, are marketed in quantities.

"Two of the best hotels in the South accommodate those who come and go. Pageland's fame as a place to get good things to eat has spread over this and adjoining states. Many traveling salesmen drive miles farther in order to reach Pageland for the night.

"The town lies in the heart of a fine agricultural section. The principle products are cotton, for which there is a demand for that

grown in this section because of the length and smoothness of its staple, corn, oats, melons, cantaloupes, peas, and potatoes. The growing of peanuts is being started on a large scale. Growing peaches for the market is beginning, about eighty acres having been set in young trees recently.

"A live and active Board of Trade, composed of nearly two hundred of the leading citizens of the town and community, is constantly on the alert, seeking to bring in new enterprises, to secure better roads, to assist the business men and the farmers in marketing their products to advantage, and to make this a bigger, better, and more enterprising community. Pageland is known as a wide awake, progressive town."

Town of Chesterfield

Regarding the recent progress of Chesterfield town and community, Mr. Paul H. Hearn has written the following account:

"The town of Chesterfield is located a little to the northeast of the center of the county by the same name, of which it is the county seat. It is reached by the Chesterfield & Lancaster Railroad, a branch of the Seaboard, and by the Calhoun Highway.

"The population of the town is slightly under 1,000, but Courthouse Township, in which it is located, has a population, according to the census of 1920, of 6,379, composed almost altogether of small, independent farmers, with a very small proportion of negroes. Many of the people are descendants of the original Scotch and Irish settlers, the town being little affected by present-day immigration. This thickly settled territory is ideally spread around the town, giving a fine support to its mercantile establishments. There is also a good trade here from the entire county, as all its citizens have occasion to visit the county seat at intervals.

"The Chesterfield High School has an enviable standing among the educational institutions of the state.

"Chesterfield has an altitude of over 700 feet and is located on a long ridge running in a general easterly and westerly direction, which for generations was known as 'Healthy Ridge.' The drainage is perfect, with a slope on the north to Thompson's Creek and on the south to Indian Creek. The climate is almost ideal, with an annual mean temperature of about 60° Fahrenheit. A straight line from Southern Pines, N. C., to Camden, S. C., will pass thru Chesterfield, which enjoys the same salubrious winter climate as these famous health and pleasure resorts.

"Even in the early days this locality was not affected by epidemics of typhoid fever and other such diseases.

"The chief product of the farmers immediately adjacent to Chesterfield is cotton, tho the soil and climate are adapted to practically

every farm, truck and fruit crop save only those limited to tropical climates. An extra good staple of cotton is produced here, making of Chesterfield a fine market, where top-prices prevail. For the 1921-1922 season about 12,000 bales were sold here, much cotton coming from North Carolina towns, attracted by better prices.

"In spite of several disastrous fires, Chesterfield has made great progress during the past ten years. Many new store buildings have been erected and all are occupied by prospering firms. There are two prosperous banks, one of which increased its deposits from 1914 to 1921 three hundred per cent, while the other in the same period increased over six hundred per cent.

"A thoroly modern waterworks and sewerage system has been installed. The town has also installed a municipally-owned lighting plant that is up-to-date and thoroly adequate.

"An ice plant of twelve-ton capacity is to date the latest industrial addition to the town."

IX.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY PROBLEMS

ISOM TEAL.

If one should visit a hydro-electric power plant located at the fall line on a large river, he would be impressed by the enormous size and the intricate complexities of the wonderfully constructed and highly scientific machinery found there. The rush of the water through massive turbines, the whirring of tremendous wheels, the swishing of belts, all bespeak power. From thousands of little creeks and streams draining millions of acres of land, water has flowed to the river, which increasing in size as it goes, finally at the falls has gained such volume and force that it turns the great water wheels of the power plant with ease.

In a distant city the electricity so generated is utilized to run great factories and furnish illumination for numberless houses and streets. It propels clanging street cars, runs heavy machines, and furnishes heat for cooking and ironing, as well as power for ice machines and fans.

Between the thundering power producing plant on the river and the humming power using devices in the city, there is a connecting link. Small insignificant wires connect the two. These copper strands add no positive qualities of their own. Rarely seen and never heard, they merely carry energy from the place where it is found to the place where it is needed. But it is energy that, properly directed, is capable of doing great work, but also, if mishandled, incalculable damage.

The authors of this booklet hope that it will serve as transmission lines. In the laboratories and libraries of the University are found thousands of pamphlets, books, charts, reports, and statistical tables. This literature represents the work of numerous governmental institutions, bureaus, departments, and committees, as well as many independent enterprises. To divert a small portion of this knowledge to the solution of our own county problems has been our aim.

Education

The biggest problem confronting this county today is that of educating her people. In 1920 18.1% of the population of South Carolina was illiterate. Louisiana was the only state in the Union

that had a greater percentage. In the state Chesterfield ranked 24th in total illiteracy, with a percentage of 19.1; 46th in native white illiterates over ten years of age, with a percentage of 13.3; and 46th in native white illiterate voters, the percentage being 18. The situation, bluntly stated, is this: considering the whole population, South Carolina is next to the most ignorant State in the nation; and, taking into account only the native born white people, Chesterfield is the most ignorant county in the State. Chesterfield has a larger part of its white voters who are unable to read or write their own names than any other county in South Carolina.

We hear a great deal now-a-days about the advantages of a democracy. The good sense of all the people expressing itself at the polls is supposed to insure the election of the best officers and the adoption of the wisest governmental policies. But when the white voters of Chesterfield County went to the polls in 1920, there were 18 out of every hundred who could not read the names printed on the ballot. Whatever preferences these unfortunates may have had in regard to the candidates, their choice was necessarily based on what they had heard. Their only understanding of the issues of the campaign was got from idle rumors and chance discussions. Once having selected their candidates, they voted, but they dropped into the box ballots that had to be marked by others, and these others were often strangers. It must be acknowledged that such a state of affairs is humiliating to the illiterates. What is worse is the humiliation of the county on account of its backwardness in many respects that can be attributed directly to the sheer ignorance of 18% of its white voters. Illiteracy is a danger to good government; it is a curse to those afflicted by it; and it is the most expensive condition imaginable.

Nearly everyone professes to believe in the desirability of education because of the general cultural effects and satisfaction accruing to those getting it. But there are some who question its money value. In times of financial stress there is always a hue and cry for lower taxes, and a misguided few would even curtail the school appropriations. For the benefit of those actuated by sordid monetary motives the following extracts are quoted from a pamphlet entitled "Does It Pay?" issued by the South Carolina Council of Defense in 1918.

"The average productive capacity of the inhabitants of Massachusetts in 1910 was \$466 per year; for the United States as a whole \$332; and for South Carolina, \$171.

"Now the average schooling that in 1910 had been given to the citizens of Massachusetts was 7.4 years; that of the United States

as a whole, 5.23 years; while that of South Carolina was only 3.18 years.

"In 1910 Massachusetts spent \$16,013,000 for school purposes, or \$36.08 per pupil in average daily attendance. The United States in 1910 spent \$356,272,000 for education, or \$27.85 per pupil in average daily attendance. During the same year South Carolina spent \$1,687,000 for school purposes, or \$6.93 per pupil in average daily attendance.

"It would, of course, be very unfair to attribute all this difference in productive capacity to differences in the educational systems of the several states. The large capital on hand, the great trading centers and the numerous factories already established in Massachusetts give that state an advantage. Furthermore, the effect of climate, and many other factors must be considered before the exact share played by education could be determined. In this and in all other comparative studies of peoples, it must be recognized that absolutely accurate estimates of the part played by education in economic development are not possible. Yet the unbiased observer must recognize that education is a controlling factor when he sees that among all varieties of races, and accompanied by all kinds and conditions of climate, natural resources, geographical location, economic and social environment, in every case educated people produce much and amass wealth, while uneducated people under the same conditions produce little and save less."

The same pamphlet asserts that "Every day spent in school pays the child nine dollars. Here is the proof. Uneducated laborers earn on the average \$500 per year for forty years, a total of \$20,000. High school graduates earn on the average \$1,000 per year for forty years, a total of \$40,000. This education required twelve years of school of 180 days each, a total of 2,160 days in school. If 2,160 days at school add \$20,000 to the income for life, then each day at school adds \$9.02. The child that stays out of school to earn less than \$9.00 a day is losing money, not making it."

From this it can be seen that our schools are really wealth producing factories, with the pupils acting as workers and each child drawing a wage of \$9.02 a day. It is true that the pay is deferred until later on in life, but the main point is that they inevitably get it. There are few children who can afford to turn down such well paying employment.

It is needless to argue further the case for education. We know that Chesterfield County, altho making rapid progress in this regard, has not yet reached a satisfactory stage in her educational advancement. To obtain this end there are no insurmountable obstacles. Money, teachers, and children are the requisities, and all these can

be had. The compulsory attendance law, if enforced, will insure the pupils. State aid and local taxes can be made to supply whatever amount of money the people demand. When the money is supplied teachers can be recruited without end. What is really needed is an awakened public consciousness of the necessity for more and better schools.

Economic Shortcomings

According to figures based on the 1920 report of the State Tax Commission, Chesterfield ranks 28th among the counties in total wealth. The same authority places our per capita wealth at \$436, which gives a place of 44th in the State. Richland, coming first, has a per capita wealth of \$891. In total farm wealth this county ranks 19th. In the percentage increase in farm wealth from 1910 to 1920 Chesterfield, by increasing her farm wealth 228.7% in the ten years, was outdone in this particular by only three other counties.

Here we have facts showing that the wealth of the county, especially farm wealth, has been greatly increased in the past decade. But closer study will reveal that, in spite of this considerable gain, this is still a relatively poor county. There are only two other counties in the State that have less wealth per person than Chesterfield.

Such being the case, it would seem logical to suppose that the developments of which the county will be capable of making in the near future will be strictly limited in extent. For how can good roads be built, expensive school houses erected, and fine farms equipped with modern machinery and appliances, if the people haven't the money to pay for such improvements? The answer to the question is that our prosperity is dependent almost entirely on agriculture. From 1910 to 1920 the total farm wealth of this county increased 228.7%, which was much greater than the average for the state. Now if such a betterment was brought about by the haphazard methods employed by the average farmer, the possibilities of expansion are limitless if modern, scientific principles be applied. The two things that are calculated to be most profitable, and are urgently recommended for adoption, are diversification of crops and cooperative marketing.

Diversification of Crops

In condemning the practice of devoting the most of our land and efforts to the growing of cotton, we are not unmindful of the good points of such a plan. Where one crop is specialized in, it is possible, in good years, to make extraordinary profits. Also, a thorough

knowledge is obtained of the plant and its peculiarities. A smaller equipment of machinery is required. Cotton is tangible and better adapted as a basis for the extension of credit by merchants and bankers. A dishonest tenant might dispose of eggs, grain, pork, or truck without the knowledge of his creditor, but the bales of cotton are recorded by the owners as they are ginned.

But in spite of these advantages the one crop system has failed, not alone in the South with cotton, but in the Central States with corn, and in the North and Northwest with wheat. Some of the factors making for this failure have been successive poor crops or prolonged low prices, crop diseases, ravages of crop pests, such as the boll weevil, and depletion of soil fertility due to lack of rotation. Furthermore, in all sections of the country, paralleling the failure of the one crop system, there has been a marked success for the diversification of crops method of farming. The following article dealing with this subject is quoted from *The Literary Digest* of March 25, 1922:

"The richest sections of the country are not those that depend on a single crop, such as wheat or cotton. Specialized crops, such as fruit, tobacco, or even potatoes, and the dairy and poultry industries, figure very largely in the counties where agricultural wealth is highest. Census figures, on which these statements are based, bear out the wisdom of campaigns to bring out diversified agriculture, according to Andrew L. Bostwick, Statistician of the Liberty Central Trust Company of St. Louis, who says:

"Of the leading ten counties seven are in the Pacific States (California and Washington), one is in the Middle West, and two are in the East. Los Angeles County, California, with a total of nearly \$72,000,000, comes first, and Fresno County, in the same state, is second. Fruit, of course, is largely responsible for the enormous agricultural values in these regions.

"Third on the list comes Aroostook County, Maine. In value of crops alone this county ranks second in the United States, and by far the greatest part of the value represents potatoes. Lancaster County, Pa., the other Eastern county in the first ten, comes fifth; tobacco, in addition to hay and grain crops, is responsible for the high rank. Dane County, Wisconsin, is the highest Middle West county on the list, being tenth. Dairying is very important: in value of crops alone this county ranks not tenth, but twenty-fifth.

"The richest Illinois county is McLean, the eleventh. The richest one-crop county, and also the richest county in the cotton belt proper is Bolivar, Mississippi, in the famous 'delta' section.

"It is interesting to note that of the fifty leaders scarcely more than a dozen belong to the cotton belt. If crops alone were con-

sidered, without live stock products, the result would probably be more favorable to the South.

"In a number of instances the dairy industry has raised individual counties to high standing in value of farm products. St. Lawrence County, N. Y., ranks 108th in value of crops alone, but in the crop and live stock products list it stands fourteenth. The poultry and egg industry of Sonoma County, near San Francisco, is the cause of that county's rank of eighth in the final list; in value of crops alone it stands forty-second.

"On the whole, the statistics as given present a rather strong argument for a diversified agriculture, with attention to dairying and to such specialized crops as the land and climate may permit'."

Chesterfield County has long been guilty of depending almost entirely on cotton. That this is done is in no wise due to necessity, for there are quite a number of crops that are adapted to our soils and climate. When other sections of the country changed from one crop to several, they found it profitable. Where other sections stuck to one crop they failed to prosper. There is nothing to indicate that Chesterfield can prove to be an exception to the general rule. The task that seems to be between Chesterfield County and wealth is that of overthrowing the deep-rooted one-crop system and introducing diversification. When this is done Chesterfield will be removed from the ranks of the cotton cursed.

Cooperative Marketing

Wherever goods of any kind are produced there is always the problem of disposing of them. In the case of novelties or non-essentials this is often a very vital matter because the demand for such articles fluctuates greatly from time to time. However, for staple products that have a universal use, there is a constant and continuous need and consequently a more uniform price. Wheat and cotton are examples of commodities that are necessities in the true sense of the word. Since cotton is at present the mainspring in Chesterfield County's economic works, it is well to study the best methods of selling it.

The old practice of handling cotton for the market was for the farmers to sell their crop as soon as it was ginned. The result was as might have been expected. About 70% of the entire year's crop was sold during September, October, November, and December. This dumping of such an enormous quantity of the staple in so short a period glutted the market. The price declined and the growers had to take what was offered, because obligations incurred in making the crop were falling due and had to be met. The middlemen took over the cotton at "distress" prices, doled it out in even quantities through-

out the year at much higher figures and pocketed the profit. In such a game the odds were all against the farmer. He was obliged to sell in the fall in order to pay his debts. His attention was directed solely towards planting and cultivating and he knew nothing about grading his product, the market quotations, financial and trade conditions, or the world's consumption of cotton goods, the reserve supply of the raw material, and the many other points of information that are the stock in trade of the middlemen. Isolated cases of holding for better prices were not so successful because practically all the supply had already been bought at low prices and because the speculators could still buy cheap futures from the unorganized and helpless farmers.

Instances without number might be cited to show that such a system is both unjust and highly injurious to the planter. Space limitations will permit only a few illustrations here.

That violent price fluctuations are bound to be harmful cannot be doubted. It is on record that in 1903-04 cotton fell from about $15\frac{1}{2}c$ to $6\frac{1}{2}c$ in 1904-05; in 1904-05 it rose from $6\frac{1}{2}c$ to about $10c$; in 1906-07 it fell from $12c$ to $8\frac{1}{2}c$; it rose to $12c$ later in the same year; it rose to $15c$ in 1909-10; it fell to $8\frac{1}{2}c$ in 1911-12. Not only does cotton rise and fall in value during short intervals but in an official investigation made several years ago by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture it was found that there was a difference of from \$2 to \$12.50, or even more, per bale for different bales of cotton of the same grade sold in the same market on the same day. For instance, in Raleigh, N. C., there was a difference of \$5 in the price paid for two bales of the same grade and weight; in Starkville, Miss., the difference was \$13.25; in Jewett, Texas, there was a difference of \$12.50; an Oklahoma town showed a difference of \$14.95; in St. Matthews, South Carolina, the difference was \$10.30.

The cooperative marketing plan has for its object the elimination of the defects existing under the old system. By contracting with the growers for the control of their cotton after it is grown, the cooperative sales agency is in a position to distribute the sales over a long period of time, thus avoiding flooding the market and depressing the price. With proper grading the farmers will get equitable prices for their product. The cooperative association, by handling such large quantities of cotton, is enabled to employ expert selling agents who are thoroughly familiar with the market and trade conditions. By selling direct, some expenses due to unnecessary handling may be avoided. The association, having good credit, can use modern, scientific financing methods. Such steps mean that the handling of the cotton as it passes through the various stages between the grower

and the consumer will be more efficiently done than formerly. The profits made will then be turned back to the rightful owners, the farmers. That will mean that the fortunes formerly made by the farmers but taken by the cotton brokers and other middlemen, will henceforth be made by and paid to the farmers alone.

Quite recently the cooperative marketing idea has been introduced into Chesterfield County and we are informed that already the farmers have contracted to sell a large proportion of their next year's crop through the Cotton Association. We predict success for the movement. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the best results can be obtained only through a strong organization. This means that the members must be loyal to the association and all abide by their contracts. To meet overhead expenses of the organization, and to be most effective generally, a large volume of business must be done by the association. Thus it is to the interest of the members to sell all their own cotton through the association and to bring in other members as well.

Looking Ahead

Reviewing the progress made by this county during the past twenty years, we cannot but be impressed by the remarkable developments shown. But judging impartially our position in the State, we are forced to the conclusion that Chesterfield has not yet achieved a place among the leading counties. An analysis of our resources and possibilities reveals limitless opportunities for expansion and improvements. Our soils and climate are suited to the growing of fruit, as well as truck and various staple crops. It would not be surprising if in time Chesterfield peaches should not rival California oranges in public favor. Highway building, diversified farming, and cooperative marketing are just getting under way. Infant industries are increasing and beginning to flourish. Education is coming from behind at a rapid pace.

The carrying forward of these varied activities to their maximum development will call for no small amount of ability. Intelligent, persistent, and well-directed work will be required. Solving the problems connected with future advancement constitutes the job of this generation.

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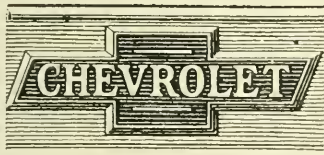
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